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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 180. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th October	Egypt ..	8006	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Mooltan. ..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st. Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Nubia ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia.	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedona	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10.00
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia.	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4623	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5807	6th Nov	28th Nov

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta A&C	7[illegible] *	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A&C	1	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris A&C	9242*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6975	....	29th April
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	89.	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1.091	48	809
Liverpool ..	603	967	6	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

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FIRE, LIFE MARINE, PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KASARA .. 1195. Th. 2nd Oct. 9 a.m. ‡ C. M.
LINGA .. 2185. Fri. 3rd Oct. * 6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184. Mon. 6th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.

‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Tuesday 30th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
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30th September, 1913.
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Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach.	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformation of the Foetus.	12	2

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CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and ga irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
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STANDARD OILCO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Managing Director.
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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of prices and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility accorded to mofussil customers. Orders for any amount promptly executed and through satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Established 1906.

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(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

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An evolution of the ordinary household Pin.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000!

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a Variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London made, strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wire; half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelled; with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs 4- and upwards

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50	Rs. 3—0
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Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
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No claim during ... Years
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MANAGER FOR ...
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

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WANTED three experienc[illegible] DUATES of the [illegible] Uni-versity for the Sukku[illegible]ol as under:—
(1) 3rd Assistan[illegible] 100 per mensem.
(2) 4th [illegible] 5—95 per m[illegible] 5—80
([illegible] experi-ence with

WANTED.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World known Bluthner Pianos.

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BR. W. G. "MERRY," 7 years, up to great weight, quiet and Confidential. Goes well in single and double harness and both Saddles. I.P.A.C. for life, broken to stick and ball. Believe Sound, Rs. 900. Apply LT.-COL. POLLARD, 29th Lancers, Poona.

FOR SALE—1 Shigram, 1 Mail Coach by Stephens, 1 Saddle. Apply Mr. D. J. REGISTRAR, opposite Police Station, Dadar.

FOR SALE TEAKWOOD hot air CABINET with lamp and tube complete. Original price Rs. 100. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle." 0496

FOR SALE—SUNBEAM 1913 Model, 2 speed free engine, 2¾ H.P., Motor Cycle. As good as new. For particulars apply to "B.K.B." care of the Deccan Agency, Sitaram Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A 10 H.P., CROSSLY Oil Engine in perfect condition used only a year. Apply J. N. SINGH & CO., LD., Princess Street, Bombay. 0526

FOR SALE—CLEMENT BAYARD Motor Car, 5 seater, 10 H. P. In perfect order. Cost Rs. 5,000 new only four months ago. Selling for Rs. 4,000. No offers. No brokers. Apply Dr. BOYES, 107, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, eleventh edition, in India paper, full sheepskin bound. Offers invited by "B.K.B." care of the Deccan Agency, Sitaram Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one 12 H.P., 2 Cylinder De Dion, four seated LANDAULETTE, thoroughly renovated and very smart in appearance. Price Rs. 2,500. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to MR. N. P. SHROFF, C/o Dr. Shivdas, Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE an Aweling and Porter's STEAM ROAD ROLLER of 8 Nominal Horse Power, weighing ten tons, purchased for Rs. 8,481, in August, 1909. The Boiler has been certified as good, copy of the certificate can be furnished on application to intending purchasers. Apply early to THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Committee, Ajmer.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT LONAVLA for Cost Price. Owner leaving. Real Bargain. Young Orchard. Flower garden. Water installed. Details from J. H. Hawkins, Lonavla. 0506

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE—A 2½ H. P. "MINERVA" in re[illegible] first class condition. Rs. 47[illegible] quick sale. Only [illegible] COLL[illegible] Hylan[illegible]

SPEC[illegible] famous[illegible] 5/6 horse[illegible] Single Cy[illegible] driven and[illegible] Controlled[illegible] Lever Carb[illegible] Magnetos.[illegible] above, pac[illegible] Madras.[illegible] linder Li[illegible] net.[illegible]

TO BE LET.

KHANDALA—TO - LET, DIXONVILLE. A furnished Bungalow with eight Rooms and Verandah in large compound for season or longer. Rent very moderate. Apply to A. E. DIXON, 105, Girgaum.

LONAULI—TO LET, large airy Rooms, open to the westerly breeze, Furnished. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Woodlands, Lonauli.

TO LET—Commodious Flat and separate Rooms in Apollo Chambers. Rent moderate terms. Apply to PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL.

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie fully furnished. Excellent situation, over looking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanouri[illegible] Poona.

TO LET—For Europeans, Ban[illegible] Street, Best Breezy Room[illegible] bath-room, Kitchen, Electric Light[illegible] etc. Rents Rs. 30—45 accordingly Single Room Rs. 18. Apply shar[illegible] NANAVUTY, opposite Bombay Bank[illegible]

TO BE LET, THIRD FLAT, Wedderburn House, open on thre[illegible] sides, with balcony, rent moderate[illegible] Apply COWASJEE DADABHOY, Oppo. Graham. Parsi Bazar, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A large furnishe[illegible] BUNGALOW with stable, o[illegible] houses, garden, etc., known as "TH[illegible] HERMITAGE," two minutes wal[illegible] from "Santa Cruz" Station, overlooking the sea, fitted with up-to-date r[illegible] quirements. Apply to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., Bankers, Estate & Financial Agents 18, Bank Street, For[illegible]

TO BE LET TOP FLOOR, Cook[illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Excellent premises for a European firm. Apply MANAGER, Cook's Building, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very spacious and well-lighted CELLAR, either whole or in two portions, in Carlton House, Outram Road. The situation is central and convenient. For rent and particulars, apply to MR. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, spacious, well ventilated FLATS in Rachel Lodge, consisting of large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 3 Bed rooms, etc., fitted with Electric Light and fans. Open to Westerly breeze. Apply to E. D. SASSOON & CO., 2, Rampart Row, Fort.

TO BE LET—Top and ground Flats, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathrooms and Kitchen; Tram Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar.

TO BE LET—From 1st January, "THE CABINS" in Middle Colaba, a commodious and airy upper-storied Bungalow with stables. The entire Bungalow may be had or each floor separately. Apply to E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents. Hummum Street. House Telephone No. 458. Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor Chemists, who are moving into more suitable premises. Apply to E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents Hummum Street. House Telephone No. 458. Office ,, ,, 2611. 0523

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 1,678 tons and good Bengal Coal (Jardines, Navigation, Berraree and Kendwadih mixed) ex-s.s. NAWAB and now lying at New Tank Bunder on Plots Nos. 1 (2 heaps), 23 and 31.

Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October.

W. and A. GRAHAM and Co.

THE INDIA AGENCY COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1913, at 2-30 pm. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' report and audited statements of account for the year ended 30th June 1913.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By order of the Board, NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS and SONS, Agents, The India Agency Co., Ld.,

Bombay 24th September 1913.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 4th October 1913, to Saturday, 18th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE

THERE ARE four VACANCIES for Europeans or Anglo-Indians to be trained as SIGNALLERS for service in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Candidates must be not less than 16 or more than 19 years of age. Further particulars will be given on application to the undersigned. E. E. GUNTER, Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs. Karachi, 25th September, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882. and In the matter of the Sagar Press Company Limited and Reduced. The Sagar Press Company and Reduced. .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 3,20,000 to Rs. 1,60,000 was on the 20th day of September 1913 presented to the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha D. Davar and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as far as the 20th day of September 1913.

Dated this 29th day of Sept., 1913.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL. Attorneys to the Company. 0533

NOTICE.

THE following brick making machinery which is in serviceable condition is for sale at the Nizamabad Jail. The machinery will be available at two thirds of the prices quoted below:—

1. "Two Vertical Pug Mills fitted for bullock Gear Rollers 20" by 18" shaft-diameter with a spare Vertical Pug Mill."
Original Price .....B G. Rs. 640.
Selling Price .....B. G. Rs. 427.
2. "Clay Crushing Mill with horse or bullock Gear Rollers 20" by 18" shafting, Pedastals Couplings, Bevel Wheel pinions, Tug Pole box and one crushing Mill for hand power."
Original Price .....B. G. Rs. 1,000.
Selling Price .....B. G. Rs. 667.
3. "One No. 2 Double action Brick Tile and Pipe Machine with cutting off table for hand Power."
Original Price .....B. G. Rs. 780.
Selling Price .....B. G. Rs. 520.
4. "One Perforated Screen."
Original Price .....B. G. Rs. 50.
Selling Price .....B. G. Rs. 33.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE AND JAILS, Hyderabad, Deccan.

ROYAL EXCHANGE CALCUTTA.

THE COMMITTEE of the BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE desire to select an architect for the proposed new Royal Exchange, Calcutta, to cost about 4 lakhs, by means of a limited competition among not more than six competitors, who will each be paid a small honorarium of Rs. 600 towards their expenses.

No premiums are offered, but the author of the successful design will be appointed architect for the new building.

Ample time will be given and full particulars will be supplied in due course. The drawings will be to the scale of ⅛" to the foot. No perspectives. Mr. John Begg, F.R.I.B.A., Consulting Architect to the Government of India, will act as Assessor.

Meantime architects or firms of architects who are willing to compete are invited to submit their names for selection to the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1913.

H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary. Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Royal Exchange Building, Calcutta, 29th September 1913. 0528

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last and Testament of MOOSA SULLEMAN of CUTCH BHUJ retired merchant Khoja Mahomedan widower. .....Deceased.

SAJANBHAI KHIMJI of Cutch Bhuj Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant living on his own property at present temporarily residing at Chukla Street outside the Fort of Bombay the executor according to the tenor of the Will. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.—

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, The 8th day of Sept., 1913.

Messrs. NANI HORMASJEE & Co. Petitioner's Attorneys.

Bombay, 30th September 1913.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 to 8; (8-30 to 9-30; pictures only).

12 MARVELLOUS JAPS 12.

Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio and just going to Europe on tour.

Acrobats Contortionists Equibrists | The Human Aeroplanes | Globe, Ladder and Wire-Walkers.

Remarkable FEATS OF DARING.

Don't fail to see "PROTEA."

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

NOTICES

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

FIVE COILS consisting of about 7,500 feet second-hand wire rope, six inch circumference, two coils consisting of three thousand feet seven inch circumference, one coil consisting of 842 feet 5 inch circumference, and one coil consisting of 550 feet four and a quarter of an inch circumference. All in fair condition. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to:— CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1913 payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday, the 29th September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order, SASSOON J. DAVID and CO., Agents. Bombay, 30th September, 1913.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 10 per quarter share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 143 Esplanade Road, on and after Monday, the 29th September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order, SASSOON J. DAVID and CO., Agents. Bombay, 30th September, 1913.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.

The Greatest Detective Drama Ever Produced.

5000 Feet Long—4 Parts.

PROTEA

A GREAT SENSATIONAL ECLAIR SUBJECT.

A film that surpasses even the famous **ZIGOMAR** series. Produced by the same Artistes that took part in the **ZIGOMAR** productions.

THIS FILM WILL BE THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

Don't fail to see it! The chance of a lifetime!

3 SHOWS: *of 1½ Hours.*

6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45.

PRIZE SHOWS—*Saturday, & Sunday 5 to 6-30.*

300

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

24 FULL PRESSED BALES ANJAR COTTON (damaged by sea-water).

Under instructions from the Agent of the Underwritting Association of London, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at K. shed near Dry Dock, Prince's Dock. THIS DAY TUESDAY the 30th September at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Per s. s. NETRAVATI.

G. D. 24 F. P. Bales Anjar Cotton (damaged by seawater).

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTO AND DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURE POST CARD, CHRISTMAS CARDS, BINOCULARS OF BEST-MAKE AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., lying in the Shop, lately occupied by Messrs. Babajee Sukharam & Co., Insolvents, situate opposite The Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

By order of the Concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-named place THIS DAY TUESDAY the 30th Instant and TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY 1st October, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, the Photo and Drawing materials, Picture Post Cards, Christmas Cards, Binoculars of best-make, Cameras with lenses and Shop furniture, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE FLOUR MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY AND A BIG CORRUGATED SHED, AT DHOBI GULLY NEAR THE THAKURDWAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent, Behroonath Balkrishna Joshi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Flour Mill together with its machinery and Corrugated shed, at Dhobi gully near Thakoredwar and behind the Big Temple.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY:—One Oil Engine of Crossley make, 3 Water Cisterns (round), 1 Water Circulating and Exhaust Pipe, 1 Main Shaft 4 ins., 2 Black Stone Mills, 34 ins., 1 Country-made Horizontal Mill, 1 Horizontal Type Turner Mill, 3 Black Stone Mill, 18 ins., 1 Carter's Disintigrator, Screws, Press (to press metal sheets), 1 Semi-rotary Pump No. 5 and Drilling Machine, Belting Scales (Beam Scales), Kitson Light, Cistern, etc.

Also one big Corrugated Shed worth Rs. 4,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 2nd day of October, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the late Devidas Morarjee and his widow Bai Dahibai, consisting of pearl vank, wristlets, ear-rings, boogdies, thorias, diamond ear-rings, diamond ring, gold ornaments such as Kadas, bangles, mohanmala, necklace, chedda, head ornaments, kanthi, rings, ivory choodies, silver pots, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDING.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. The Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, on MONDAY, the 6th October, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 4347-13-9 as per list.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and the list of outstandings, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers. Bombay, 29th September, 1913. 251

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO., No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Cotton-seed, bags of rapeseed, linseed, wheat, barley, castorseed, jawari, harda, carpenter tools, loose c.i. plates, oil, Luggage, E. casks, iron bars, broken stones, coal, poppyseeds, cotton, cotton pieces, E. drums, jogree, nagree, loose c.i. sheets, bagging, chillies, sweeping grain, old records, condemned sheets, and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, 1913, at 1 p.m. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, brass scrap and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within two months, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

MENESSE and CO., Auctioneers. Bombay, 30th September, 1912. 256

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,38,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30-

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Delhi ; night temperature is slightly below the average in some places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear The air continues considerably drier. Temperature during day remains much above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in lower Sind while skies are clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana ; night temperatures in defect at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average in west Central India and on the Kathiawar coast. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at most places.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has had 0.12" and Mormugao 0.65". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.27" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature during day continues higher than usual at most places.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given fairly general rain on the west coast to the south of Bombay, in Mysore, on the north Madras coast and in the extreme south, the noteworthy falls being 1.96" at Mangalore, 1.07" at Bangalore and 1.25" at Colombo. Moderate or heavy cloud persists in the southern half of the Peninsula and sea is still rough at Colombo. Conditions are favourable for the continuance of thunderstorms on the west coast. Weather appears slightly unsettled to the east of Raipur.

Isolated showers are likely on the Malabar coast, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, on the north Madras coast and in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 29th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-ABAR						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th) ..	94.3	77.0	82	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	92.3	77.9	63	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th) ..	87.3	80.6	75	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102.8	69.5	48	..	10.28	+5.55
Rawalpindi ..	94.1	59.0	67	..	24.44	+2.06
Lahore ..	102.4	64.7	58	..	18.09	+3.01
Sirsa ..	101.3	67.0	41	..	17.84	×6.70
Ambala ..	90.5	55.9	69	..	28.21	+4.76
Delhi ..	100.0	76.8	34	..	13.66	—9.70
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	103.0	74.0	31	..	7.39	—16.71
Mainpuri ..	102.3	71.0	64	..	10.66	—12.30
Jhansi ..	103.1	73.5	27	..	9.61	—24.73
Cawnpore ..	99.1	73.0	67	..	18.82	—13.22
Allahabad ..	101.1	73.0	57	..	22.36	—11.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	105.6	65.8	42	..	2.91	×0.65
Karachi ..	87.0	75.0	86	..	12.01	+3.88
Ajmer ..	98.1	73.5	54	..	11.16	—7.04
Jaipur ..	102.2	69.1	26	..	12.71	—8.92
Kotah ..	102.6	70.6	42	..	15.62	—10.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	96.0	71.5	59	..	38.37	+25.09
Dwarka ..	86.8	73.2	91	..	17.35	+3.71
Veraval ..	90.1	74.8	67	..	24.55	+7.50
Rajkot ..	94.6	72.8	73	..	28.55	+9.12
Bhavnagar ..	100.0	78.3	58	..	35.95	×16.39
Para. ..	97.9	76.6	74	..	37.46	—1.63
Surat' ..	102.1	76.2	76	..	35.61	+6.85
Ahmedabad ..	100.3	71.4	62	..	35.15	+12.99
Deesa ..	98.4	70.0	46	..	23.89	—3.01
Neemuch ..	97.1	67.1	69	..	36.41	+6.33
Indore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	95.8	68.3	66	..	30.82	—10.56
Saugor ..	97.3	70.1	27	..	22.02	—10.11
Hoshangabad ..	95.1	69.4	78	..	36.31	—8.86
Khandwa ..	99.7	71.1	61	..	38.15	+11.08
Akola ..	97.2	69.0	58	..	26.78	—1.15
Amraoti ..	96.3	72.3	58	..	34.77	+5.88
Nagpur ..	96.6	72.8	56	..	43.25	—0.03
Chanda ..	94.0	70.5	76	..	50.30	+3.40
Raipur ..	92.7	73.6	80	..	35.33	—8.79
KONKAN	88.1	77.4	89	0.02	68.61	+0.03
Bombay ..	87.3	76.9	81	0.12	67.53	—27.75
Ratnagiri ..	86.0	72.7	97	0.65	83.86	—2.09
Mormugao ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	98.4	71.1	61	..	14.29	—4.52
Malegaon ..	94.6	69.3	67	..	20.82	+3.04
Ahmednagar ..	99.0	69.8	85	..	23.88	+3.70
Poona ..	97.3	73.4	59	..	11.97	—10.68
Sholapur ..	94.2	72.8	73	..	11.64	—2.50
Bijapur ..	94.3	68.6	90	0.2	34.27	—3.64
Belgaum ..	93.4	68.6	30	..	21.30	—2.90
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	92.4	71.2	72	..	30.89	+0.9
Hyderabad ..	89.3	71.2	54	..	14.57	—3.39
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	85.8	73.3	93	1.96	86.69	—22.01
Mangalore ..	83.3	54.	95	0.46	76.90	—11.49
Calicut ..	82.7	73.2	90	0.38	69.32	—3.21
Cochin ..	86.0	74.	81	1.23	71.77	—5.91
Colombo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	87.5	76.2	77	0.93	44.21	—8.9
Masulipatam.	94.0	74.8	8	..	5.76	..
Bellary ..	91.0	74.2	8	..	5.19	—5.21
Cuddapah ..	91.3	74.	78	0.30	8.3	+11.99
Madras ..	88.9	76.	84	..	9.15	—6.69
Bangalore ..	83.8	66.0	90	1.07	13.73	—5.15
Coimbator ..	90.0	70.8	80	..	5.49	—2.01
Trichinopoly.	92.6	74.8	70	0.03	5.93	—5.21
Negapatam.	88.1	77.0	83	..	11.53	+0.99

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Both monsoon currents are showing a slight increase in activity, and rainfall has occurred in Burma, North-East India, and the South of the Peninsula. The conditions remain unsettled over the Bay.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Mysore and Malabar; fairly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Konkan; and local in Bihar, the Madras-Deccan and the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the Bombay-Deccan and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair and Rangoon, 1 inch; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu and Akyab, 2; Dibrugarh and Behrampore, 1; Dinajpur 2; Sambalpur and Ranchi, 1½; Naya Dumka, ¾; Chitraldrug and Bangalore, 1; Mangalore, 2; Masulipatam, ¾.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall northwards in the peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

COLABA, BOMBAY, 28th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·779
Temperature of Air	degrees	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	78·9
Dew Point	"	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		6·2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	88·3
Minimum do. do.	"	77·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, sW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	119
Fall of Rain	inch	0·02
Total fall during month	..	5·75
Total fall during year	..	68·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 29th September.. ..	..	0.06

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th September 1913 was 29·974 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft. in
Mon.	29	10	1 a	27 8
		m 10	25	28 9
Tues.	30	10	49 a	28 11
	Oct.	m 11	5	29 2
Wed.	1	11	35 a	29 9
		m 11	44	29 3
Thurs.	2			
		m 0	29	30 1
Fri.	3	0	23 a	28 10
		m 1	4	29 10
Satur.	4	1	2 a	28 1
		m 1	59	29 1
Sun.	5	1	42 a	27 0
		m 2	40	28 0
		2	25 a	25 8

1913	Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	in
Mon.	29	m 4	43	16 2
		5	7 a	15 6
Tues.	30	m 5	26	15 10
	Oct.	5	45 a	14 5
Wed.	1	m 1	42	15 11
		0	51 a	15 9
Thurs.	2	m 6	9	16 5
		6	51 a	13 8
Fri.	3	m 6	35	17 3
		7	14 a	14 2
Satur.	4	m 7	53	18 3
		7	54 a	15 2
Sun.	5	m 8	31	1 8
		8	29 a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
22. (Mon.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 29 m.	6h. 30 m
Oct.		
1. (Wed.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 28 m
2. (Thurs.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 27 m
3. (Fri.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26 m
4. (Satur.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 25 m
5. (Sun.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 25 m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full

Moon Sept. 15th 1h, 15.9m. P. M.
Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M.
New Moon. 30th 10h 26.8 m. A. M.
First Quarter. Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m. A, M

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Sept. 30

945. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress:-Mufti.

946. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 30th instant at 6. 45. P.M.

947. *Recruits Parade.*— G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 1st Proximo at 7. 30. A.M. at Head-Quarters, Council Road. Dress, Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

948. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Captain J. Mc. L.G. Taylor, S.S.O. Bombay will give a lecture to-day the 30th instant at the R.G.A. Lecture Room at 7. 15. P.M. Subject.-Martial Law. War Rights on Land.
All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress:-Plain Clothes.

949. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 7th October at 7. 30. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

950. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 244 dated 24th September 1913. The furlough granted to Lieut P.B. Haigh in Bombay Brigade Order No. 1053, is cancelled with effect from 1st June 1913.

951. *Parade.*—"F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6. 15 P.M. on Wednesday the 1st Proximo.

(signed) F. H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Sept. 29.

226. *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will be parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday and Friday next at 6-30 P.M.

227. *Gun Drill No. 1 and 2 Companies.*—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North on Saturday the 4th October 1913, at 5-30 P.M. for 7-5 inch Gun Drill. Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

228. *Educational Lectures.*—The following is published for information:—
Captain J. Mc. L.G. Taylor, Station Staff Officer Bombay will deliver a lecture on Tuesday 30th instant at 7-15 P.M. at the R.G.A. Lecture Room.
Subject :—Martial Law. War rights on Land.
Officers and Members of Volunteer Corps are invited to attend . Dress :—Plain Clothes.

(Sd) A. D. Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED for the fortnight ended 28th September 1913 as compared with the statement of 15th September 1913 :—

LIABILITIES.

	15th Sept. Rs.	28th Sept. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lacs	15,00,000	15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	78,00,000	83,00,00
Fixed Deposits ..	24,45,000	27,40,,000
Current Deposits ..	70,000	1,10,000
Sundries	129,15,000	127,50,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorized securities ..	36,10,000	35,72,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	67,55,000	67,91,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	3,50,000	3,51,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	25,000	21,00
Sundries	75,000	1,00,000
Cash in hand and investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ..	20,70,000	19,12,000
	129,15,000	127,50,000

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

September 29.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day being a settlement day the was some excitement in the Pap Market. The Market opened at R 95 slightly declined and touche Rs. 94-15 at which rate the settlemer passed off smoothly. The rate for t 31st of October delivery closed Rs. 95-2-6.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (sho dated) changed hands at par.

SHARES.

The Share Market to-day assume a vivacious appearance and great e citement prevailed in the Fazzulbh Mill Shares. Davids did not receiv the same attention. Huge transa tions were booked by the Bull oper tors and the rates went up rapidl The closing tone was firm.

Fazul opened at Rs. 590 x. d. su denly declined to Rs. 575 x. d. b again moved up and closed Rs. 612-8 x. d. for Mahurat.

Davids were placed at the pric varying from Rs. 557-8 to Rs. 565 f Mahurat.

Standards advanced to Rs. 1,395 x. for Mahurat.

Madhavjis improved to Rs. 1,3 x.d.

Swadeshis closed at Rs. 1,585 f October.

Finlays stood steady at Rs. 325 a Swans at Rs. 280.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 3075 x.

New Greats stood at Rs. 220 x. Crescents at Rs. 115 x. d.

There was no doing in Press Share Tata Iron and Steel ordina shares improved to Rs. 85-8.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined Rs. 1,655 and Indian Specie Ba Shares to Rs. 59.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

MR. SMART'S SCHEME.

The Bombay Presidency Agricu tural Conference held last week Poona unanimously approved t scheme of Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S Director of Agriculture, for const tuting District Local Committe for introducing agricultur improvements into the districts. M Smart's scheme is worthy of the hig traditions of the service to which belongs and reveals his supreme genis for organisation. We certainly urg upon Government that Mr. Smart scheme, for which the agriculturl classes of Western India owe him great debt, should receive the necessar legislative sanction and be brough into effect at an early date. We notice that some of our contemporaris have failed to appreciate the high democratic trend of the policy enunciated by Mr. Smart in his scheme s regards the work of regenerating the rural economy of this country. M. Smart's scheme is certainly best calculated to decentralise the operations of the movement for the improvement of agriculture and delegate them to local bodies, representatives of local agricultural interests and capable of local initiative. The work of regenerating rural economy in this country should be under local control as the problems to be solved are local and the central authority can only help the local initiative by advice and guidance. That being so, the work has to be done by local committees, either with contributions from Government only or with Government contributions supplemented by amounts collected by one pie local fund cess. If the whole sum required for the work should come from Government, local control and local initiative are impossible, for the authority supplying the money should have absolute control over the details of its expenditure. Few local Boards can spare the money required for agricultural work out of the cess now collected at the rate of one anna per rupee. The inevitable logical conclusion is that the Local Boards should raise a special cess of one pie per rupee of land assessment and that the District Agricultural Committees to be constituted on the lines laid down in Mr. Smart's scheme and approved by the Conference should not only initiate measures for improving the agricultural industry in their respective localities but also control the funds earmarked for them. The Agricultural Departmet nof the Government will then fulfil its true function of acting as advisory body for those committees. We congratulate Mr. Smart who undoubtedly belongs to the class of those liberal-minded statesman-like civilians who have from time to time laboured for advancing the cause of the Indian ryot ever since the early connection of Briton with India. We regret to state that a few honourable gentlemen of the Legislative Council have already taken an attitude of opposition to Mr. Smart's scheme and we therefore urge in the interest of our fellow-ryots of this Presidency that Mr. Smart should be asked to continue in his present work, so that he may introduce the scheme into the Districts as early as possible. We also urge that Mr. Smart should be nominated to the Legislative Council in order that he may be able to pilot the scheme through the Council and meet effectively the opponents to it whose real solicitude for the welfare of the ryot is proverbially nil. We want Government to boldly espouse the cause of the Indian ryot and advance his interest and give the necessary legislative sanction to Mr. Smart's scheme as early as possible. If Government, however, take only a neutral or half-hearted attitude in this matter, the vast agricultural classes will certainly have reasons to regard Government's policy as unsympathetic and retrograde.—"Commerce and Co-operation."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 22

OPENING TONE AND RATES

Opening Tone	steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000
Future delivery prices :—	

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
S. O	7·50	7 57
O. N.	7 43	7 49
N. D.	7 37	7 42
D. J.	7 35	7 41
J. F.	7 35	7 41
F. M.	7 34	7·41
M. A.	7·34	7·41
A. M.	7·34	7·41
M. J.	7 34	7·41

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

The local cotton market is quiet with Good Broach at Rs. 330½ and Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 262½.

Some native jobbers are at times freely acting for a decline as they predict lower market. We are now in the twilight of the 20th Century so we can safely leave these prophets behind and consider the probabilities from time to time on the merit of the situation that presents to us. One can safely draw an inevitable inference from the weather conditions yet to come, and on that already gone which makes or mars the crop.

The following lines regards cotton tax will be interesting.

A modified cotton tax is in prospect according to Washington dispatches received here the last few days. Yesterday a wire from the capital read: "There is little prospect, according to the Democratic leaders, that either the Cummins amendment, imposing a 10 per cent tax on all trades where the seller does not actually own the property sold, will be adopted by the Senate. Nor will the Senate accept the Clarke amendment proposing a tax of a tenth of 1 per cent a pound on all trades in cotton for future delivery. Instead of the latter, it is predicted that the Democratic Senate caucus tonight will adopt a plan stipulating that cotton deliveries shall be made at the same grade as contracted for at the time of sale, with lower grades to bear a tax increasing for each grade below the required grade." Such a tax would involve compulsory adoption of the Government standards, something which the New York Cotton Exchange has refused to do.

The following are to-day's quotations.

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	26 ½	..	25 1-14
H. G. Bengals River pool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Peiputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Bengals (Railway terms) ..	279	..	..	Do
Do,	279	..	..	25-12-13
Do. ..	275	..	..	25-11 13
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjal (Railway terms) ..	274	..	..	25-1 14
M. G. Khandeish	300	288	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee. ..	332	..	..	do
M. G. Yeotmal . ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. D mangaum Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fa'r Staple.	318	..	..	Do
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpoo Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpoo. Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomawatty ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	330½	25-3-14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	367	Ready.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	310	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

"ABOLISH DAIRYMAIDS!"

Science, which has destroyed so many picturesque things, now, it would seem, calls for the abolition of the dairymaid.

At the Conference of Sanitary Inspectors at Llandudno the speakers emphasised the demand for a new Milk Bill. Mr. Quinton, Liverpool, stating that if the Government could not produce a better Bill they had better make room for someone who could.

Sir James Crichton-Browne hoped that the advice of sanitary inspectors would be sought on any future Bill. He suggested the abolition of dairymaids in favour of electrical milking. That process, he said, eliminated danger from typhoid carriers, numbers of whom existed. He described the doctrine that small infantile attacks of tuberculosis brought immunity in adult life as dangerous. Children should be protected from tuberculosis in every way.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

September, 29th.

Sept 25th S. S. Kasara	Minett	Busreh	Sept 21
S. S. Singu	Murrison	Rangoon	Sept 14
S. S. Ozarda	Mill	Moulmein	Sept 17
S. S. Duneric	Tulloch	Mombassa	Sept 16
S. S Highland Monarch	Scott	Calcutta	Sept 15
Sept 28th S. S. Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai	Sept 9
S. S. Markgraf	Schapp	Durban	Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

September, 29th.

S. S. City of Colombo	Hamaford	Karachi
S. S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta
S. S. Lhasa	Cuthbah	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Monday.—

Steamer	Schwarzenfels	far	Hamburg
,,	Chakrata	for	Antwerp etc.
,,	Singu	for	Rangoon
,,	Markgraf	for	Zanzibar
,,	Kasara	for	Persian Gulf
,,	* Nippon	for	Kobe etc.
,,	Ozarda	for	Calcutta

* To Arrive

S. S. Kasara :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. F. Minett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on September 21st, with a general cargo, 169 horses and passengers.

S. S. Singu :—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Murrison, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, which port she had left on September 14th, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Ozarda :—The steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons, Captain T. L. Mills, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Moulmein, which port she had left on September 17th, with a cargo of timber and rice.

S. S. Duneric :—The steamer Duneric, 1,211 tons, Captain T. L. Tulloch, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mombassa, which port she had left on September 16th, with ballast.

S. S. Highland Monarch :—The steamer Highland Monarch, 2,545 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on September 16th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Devanha :—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W. L. Hickey, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, which port she had left on Septemer 9th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Markgraf :—The steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain C. Schapp, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban, which port she had left on September 6th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S .City of Colombo :—The City Line steamer City of Colombo, 3,900 tons, Captain W. J. Hamaford, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Sutherland :—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Penang on the 26th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Colombo for Singapore on the 26th and the s. s. Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th and due in Bombay on Wednesday morning the 1st proximo and Penang Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 26th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward Mails of the 19th instant left Aden, at 4 p.m. on the 28th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assaye left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 27th instant.

MONDAY, September 29th 1913.

P DOCK

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	For
A	Vorwaerts	Clienak	A. L. S. N & Co
B	Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co.
C & R	Risalder	Tomos	T. M. & Co
D. & E.	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N & Co
F.	Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
K.	Istrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co
M.	Budrie	Fisher	Arab Stmrs. Co
	Duneric	Tulloch	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Itonus	Piegott	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Pentakota	Stewart	M. M & Co
2.	Circassia	McLean	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Sutton Hall	Jenkins	K. N. & Co
4.	Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co
6.	Morgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co
8.	Gabiolus	Gilbuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	Monarch	Clare	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
12 & 13	Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co
15.	Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sarasvati	Abram	B. S. N. & Co
Ponani	Dawood	B. S. N. & Co
Satrunji	Housein	B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co
Aviemoor	Koefod	T. Jiwandas
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Baralong	Swinney	W. & A. G. & Co
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co
City of Lahore	Mc. Fee	K. N. & Co
Dargle	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Geddington Court	Gleghow	P. & O. S. N. Co
Highland	Monarch	M. M. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. Jiwandas
Isramr	Hugnes	
Khosrou	Hannan	
Kola	Ivinert	
Lakonia	Mitchell	
Ozarda	Mills	
Singu	Murrison	
Stratugary	Neun	
Schwarzenfels	Ketswien	
Wachtfels	Huper	

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

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CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE SILVER POSITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The silver market is reported firm, with a good demand from China. The spot price of the metal rose from 27 5-16d. to 27½d. in the middle of last month, and it is now quoted at 28 5-16d., 28 7-16d. being the forward figure. In response to buying orders from the Indian bazaars silver to the value of £400,000 is now on its way out. In spite of the demand and the enhanced value the stocks in London, according to the report issued in mail week by Messrs. Samuel Montague and Company, are still extremely large, amounting roughly to £4,000,000, and of this a considerable portion is held against forward sales, the substantial premiums that have been recently obtained having acted as an encouragement for these profitable transactions. The progress of silver prices in India during August was as follows:—August 22, Rs. 67 5-8; August 23, Rs. 69¾; August 25, Rs. 69 15-16; August 27, Rs. 69 13-16; August 28, Rs. 69 7-8; August 29, Rs. 69 15-16.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The items in this week's statement of the Bank of Bengal show very little change from those of last week, in spite of further withdrawals from the cash balances, and the percentage works out at 37.49 compared with 37.76 last week and 38.36 the week before. The rate of interest on demand loans remains, therefore, at 6 per cent. The bank's statement is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Govt. Bal. at Head Office	13,08,628 inc.
Government Balance at Branches	11,40,980 dec.
Other Deposits	24,21,628 inc.
Post Bills	7,60,753 do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	13,85,855 inc.
Loans	23,54,585 do.
Accounts of Credit	4,98,069 dec.
Mercantile Bills	5,24,464 do.
Cash at Head Office	25,30,659 do.
Do. at Branches	32,88,032 inc.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is a strong demand for rupees from Government treasuries, and, for the purpose of financing the new jute crop, two crores have left the Bank of Bengal in excess of the withdrawals at this time last year. The Indian Council which, in the early part of last month, raised the amount it offered for tender from 40 lakhs to 50 lakhs has still further increased the amount of its weekly offerings, showing that the demand for money is being rapidly augmented. Trade generally is exceedingly active, and the large outflow of money from banks and treasuries is causing a stringency which may, in the near future, being the bank rate to 7, or even to 8 per cent. The tightness of money will perhaps have the good result of reducing the present exorbitant rate for raw jute, for without money people cannot buy and as mills generally are sitting on the fence, waiting for improved conditions, and as the poojah holidays, will soon be upon us when no work will be done, sellers may be compelled ere long to accept lower prices in order to create business. In the meantime lower rates are cabled from Home, and it is thought that this news may be accepted locally as the harbinger of a responsible depreciation in favour of the Bengal mills.

THE JUTE POSITION.

Record prices still rule in the market [for] raw jute, a small business being [re]orted to-day at Rs. 86-8 per bale. [Th]e point, however, [is] few

authoritative figures in suppo[rt] of the argument:—

ESTIMATED WORLD'S DEMAND.

Europe:—	bales.
United Kingdom	14,50,000
Germany	8,00,000
France	6,50,000
Austria-Hungary	3,80,000
Italy	2,30,000
Russia	2,50,000
Spain	1,50,000
Belgium	1,00,000
Norway and Sweden	6,00,000
Holland	50,000
	46,60,000
Asia:—	
Indian mills	37,00,000
Internal Consumption	5,00,000
America	8,00,000
	50,00,000
Total	96,60,000

There are but few, well-informed people in the trade who sincerely think that, by the end of the season, the actual visible supply will be so far beneath the actual demand as the pessimists would have us believe. There has lately, however, been a great increase in the loom capacity of the mills, and the enhanced competition which this increase implies, coupled with the increased demand and the doleful reports from district officers led to a recitable panic, with buyers falling over each other in order to get in on a rapidly rising market. To some extent, therefore, the excessively high values now ruling are fictitious, and they are bound to come down. But the bulls of the market are like tame tigers which, having smelt blood for the first tim, have become insatiable, craving always for more; and, under existing conditions, it is extremely improbable that sellers will be forced to change their ideas to an appreciably lessened extent. We shall have high prices for jute right through the year, and the slightly reduced values which will ensue during the next few weeks will be but the precursors of another advance. It is extremely probable, indeed, that prices will not be eventually checked in their progressive march until they are within a few points of the century.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write, as follows, under date, London, September 11th:—

GOLD.

About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which £174,000 was reserved for India. The bulk of the remainder has been taken for the Continent, principally for Germany.

The following amount was received by the Bank of England:—

Sept. 8th, £200,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Sept. 4th, £200,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

Sept. 6th, £350,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

Sept. 8th, £100,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

Sept. 9th, £120,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

Sept. 10th, £150,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

During the week the net efflux amounted to £820,000.

The net import of Gold into India for the month of August from all quarters was £86,583, compared with £2,230,000 for the same month last year. The total for the first eight months of 1913 is £12,688,932, against £22,921,465 for the corresponding period in 1912.

In this connection it is interesting to note the net exports of Gold to India from the United Kingdom alone for the same periods. They are as follows:—

	1913 (8 mos.)	1912 (8 mos.)
Gold Bullion	£5,365,547	£4,212,319
British Gold Coin ...	57,169	3,754,461

Owing, no doubt, to its departure on Saturday instead of the previous Wednesday on account of the inauguration of the new sailing arrangements the s.s. "Kildonan Castle" carries a record consignment of gold, namely, £1,301,942.

The previous largest shipment was £1,324,277 made on the 28th September, 1912 by the s.s. "Kinfauns Castle."

SILVER.

Notwithstanding the continued scarcity of business during the greater [pa]rt of the week, or perhaps on ac[co]nt of it, the tone of the market was [de]dedly more cheerful, and, apart [fr]m slight reaction on the first [th]e trend of prices was distinctly

[4]th instant, some offering [of] depressed quotations and [the] fell from 29 9/16d., at [wh]ich fixed on each of the [fo]llowing days, to 27 7/16d per

[Ra]te at a fall, suppor[te]d [by] buying, and the cash pri[ce] [fo]r months to 27 8/8d. quoted [la]st.

[Th]e stringency in India. [Co]upled with the large drop in the [ra]te in the Currency Re[po]rt draw attention be[ca]use in a flow of buying [fr]om speculators anxi[ou]s former sales, and [th]ere further improved [to] and 27 15/16d. for

[Fo]r the immediate [fu]ture, to a large ex[te]nt, to a large ex[te]nt, China becomes a [ma]rket apart from the large accumulations under her control, supplies are limited.

The falling off in American supplies, so far this year, is reflected in the total amount of the imports of Silver Bullion from the United States, Canada and Mexico for the first eight months of the year. The figures are given below, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1912 and 1911.

1911, (8 mos.), 86,098,660 ozs.; 1912, (8 mos.), 78,187,081 ozs.; 1913, (8 mos.), 74,071,113 ozs.

It is worthy of note that the total imports from Australia and New Zealand for the same periods were:—1911 (8 mos.), 422,875 ozs.; 1912 (8 mos.), 547,006 ozs.); 1913 (8 mos.), 1,215,335 ozs.

An Indian Currency return cabled on the 9th instant showed a decrease in the note circulation of 140 lacs. The total held under the denomination of silver rupees was lower by 120 lacs, and under that of gold in India by 20 lacs.

The total holding of silver, including that in the Standard Reserve is now 2330 lacs, as compared with a total of 1975 lacs on Sept. 10th, 1912. The latter total included 300 lacs under coinage and in transit.

The stock in Shanghai continues steadily to increase and is now valued at £6,215,000 as compared with £6,205,000 last week.

Bombay reports a fall in the stock there from £410,000 to £380,000, whilst the daily offtake has risen from 65 to 80 bars.

No further shipment has been reported from San Francisco.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are 3/16d. and ¼d. respectively above those fixed a week ago.

Yours obediently,
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Sept. 5th,	27 7/16 cash	27 5/8 2 mos.
Sept. 6th,	27 1/2 cash	27 11/16 2 mos.
Sept. 8th	27 9/16 cash	27 11/16 2 mos.
Sept. 9th,	27 9/16 cash	27 11/16 2 mos.
Sept. 10th,	27 5/8 cash	27 13/16 2 mos.
Sept. 11th,	27 3/4 cash	27 15/16 2 mos.

Average for the week, 27.573 cash 27.739 2 mos.

Bank Rate 4½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. H. M. Masina, the managing trustee of Dr. Masina's Hospital, has just issued the ninth annual report on the working of the hospital for the year ending December 1912. The report shows that the total number of patients admitted during the year under report was 879 as against 816 of the preceding year. Out of this number 646 were Parsees, 130 Christians, 43 Hindoos and 60 Mahomedans.

The report then goes on to say, among other things, the following:—

The Pathological Laboratory and Museum continue in a satisfactory state. The Laboratory is useful not only to the Hospital but also to the public outside.

I rgret to have to say once more that owing chiefly to the want of a full-time expert the success of the X Rays and Electrical Department of the Hospital has not kept pace with that of the Pathological Department. During my present visit to Europe I have seen in the hospitals of the Continent and of Great Britain what an advance has been made by this branch of Medical Science in the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases besides diseases and injuries of the bones, and I am therefore doing my best to acquire by personal study as much knowledge of the subject as possible during my brief stay in Europe. It is also my intention to secure for the Hospital the services of an expert in this branch and to arrange for the further equipment of this department of the Hospital. I am likewise thinking of having a Radium Institute in connection with the Hospital. All this will entail a great deal of additional expenditure but I am confident that funds for the purpose will come forth as soon as the importance of these measures is recognized and that the charitably disposed and philanthropic public will stand by me and help me in attaining these objects as they have always done even in the most critical times.

The voluntary contributions to the Current Expenditure Fund amounted in the year under report to Rs. 25,675.

The Endowment Fund amounted to Rs. 1,04,129 in 1912 against Rs. 94,805 in 1911.

There was a rise in the Building Fund from Rs. 2,21,453 in 1911 to Rs. 2,85,089 in the year under report.

The most important event of the year under report was the purchase, for the accommodation of the Hospital, of two extensive properties at Byculla known as *Sans Souci* (at one time the family residence of the late Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart.) and the "Fox Hall Estate" (formerly belonging to Mr. Reuben Sassoon.) I intended giving in this report full particulars of the purchase of these properties and of the additions and alterations effected in one of them "Sans Souci" for its adaptation to the requirements of an up-to-date hospital. But it was not found possible to complete all the transactions with reference to the purchase and to finish the alterations and additions in the year under report. The publication of these details has therefore to be held [over] until my next report. I had the [sa]tisfaction before my departure for [Eu]rope in the middle of May last to [ta]ke part in the inaugural ceremony [of] the removal of the Hospital to its [pe]rmanent home. It was performed [on] the 1st of May and the performance [of] the ceremony was preceded by the [sa]tifying announcement that in [re]sponse to the appeal for help made [by] me in my last Report the Trustees [of] the Charity Fund of the late Mr. [J.] M. Wadia, C.I.E., and of the late [Ma]i Motlibai Wadia had generously [re]solved to give a handsome contribu[ti]on of a lakh of rupees to the Build[in]g Fund of the Hospital. All these [ma]tters will be fully dealt with in my [ne]xt report as they belong more to the [cu]rrent year than to the year under [re]port.

In concluding this report I have [pl]y to offer my most grateful thanks [to] my co-trustees for their kind co[op]eration in the general administra[ti]on of the Hospital, to the Honorary [So]licitors of the Hospital for their [di]sinterested services and valuable [ad]vice always so readily given, to the [Ho]norary Auditors for the care and [at]tention with which they every year [go] through the accounts of the Hospi[ta]l, and last not least to my colleagues [in] the medical staff for the zeal and [de]votion with which they carry on [th]eir arduous duties. I must also [no]re acknowledge my indebtedness [to] the public for the pecuniary aid so [li]berally and spontaneously given to [th]e Hospital.

GOANESE AND THE "PADROADO."

[To] THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I belong to the jurisdiction of [th]e Bishop of Damaun, and as such [be]g to write to you and say, that I [ag]ree with the remarks of the writer [in] your issue of the 26th instant, on [th]e Portuguese ecclesiastical patron[ag]e over British India, adding my [ob]servation to what he has already [st]ated. The Portuguese prelates to [In]dian Sees are *quasi* political nomi[ne]es; their appointments are made by [th]e Portuguese Government which, as [a] matter of course, are confirmed by [th]e Holy See, unless, of course, there [is] very palpable and obvious objec[ti]ons thereto. The Portuguese Govern[m]ent naturally appoints such men as [ar]e in accord with the sentiments of [th]e Minister or Ministers in power. The prelates so appointed think that they are Portuguese first and Catholics, afterwards. No wonder, therefore, if the said nominees of Portugal bring with them foreign ideas and place the interests of Portuguese subjects over those of British subjects. In other words, they prefer the interests of the Portuguese subjects to those of the British subjects. The Padroado and the Concordad entered into between the Holy See and the Lisbon Government have been and are decidedly to the advantage of the Goans and to the disadvantage of the East Indians, the former being Portuguese subjects and the latter owing allegiance to the British. A few recent instances will make the point clear. The Goa nuns driven from their country by their Government, find their way to that part of the diocese of Damaun which falls within British territory. They come to Bombay. The bishop places them not at Dabool where the great national Church of the Goans is, but at Bandra, St. Andrew's, an essentially East Indian parish, and for what? Not that it confers a blessing on the Bandrites. They fall as a charge on the resources of St. Andrew's. As exiles, they excite our commisseration and pity, but as a matter of justice they should have been supported by the Goans and the resources of the Goan parish or parishes should have been taxed for their purposes. The injustice to the East Indians, who are British subjects, is manifest. The church of N. S. de Gloria at Byculla, now wholly composed of Goans, is indeed a splendid building, but whence the money to make the structure a thing of "joy and beauty" has come in, is an open secret. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., in one of his books speaks of the Church of Salvocao, Dadar, as one of the richest in Western India, if not throughout the length and breadth of the whole Indian Peninsula. Well, a quarter of a lakh of rupees has come out of this East Indian parish of Dadar! There is the Orphanage at Mount Poinsar. Have not monies, call them loans, been drawn upon from the Fabricas of the church and of St. Michael's Upper Mahim? And will the monies be returned? Is it or is it not a fact that by far the greatest number of the children at the abovenamed institutions are Goans? I shall not lengthen my letter by dwelling upon the recent appointments, made by the Bishop of Damaun, to fill up the vacancies caused by the retirement or resignation of the Vicars of the Churches of St. Michael, Upper Mahim, and St. Andrew's, Bandra. But the East Indians have cried and will cry in the wilderness and they will not be heard, so it seems, the Padroado will for ever hang like a mill-stone round their necks unless, of course, the British Government, acting on the great principle, *salus populi lex suprema est*, intimate to the Portuguese Government and the Holy See that an arrangement arrived at by them can no longer be tolerated by the British Government to the detriment and injury of their subjects whether in Bombay, Madras or any other part or parts of their possessions, the welfare of their subjects being of paramount importance to them. Why should the interests of the British subjects, because they happen to be Catholics, be trampled under feet by the foreigners under one pretext or the other?

Yours, etc.,
A LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECT.

Bombay, September 29.

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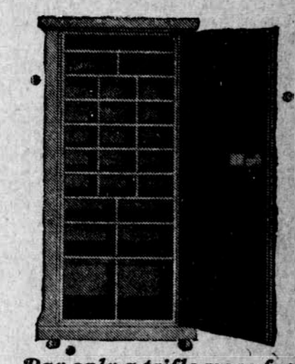

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At a recent great FIRE the floor fell in and a **Safe Cabinet** fell 2 stories and lay for a day in a furnace [fla]me.

THE CONTENTS WERE UNINJURED.

POONA RACES.

BIG MEETING STATISTICS.

ABDUL MALIK'S GREAT PERFORMANCES.

No little interest is attached to the statistics of the Big Meeting in various departments, and the ease with statistics of the Big Meeting in various departments, and the ease with which the chief, Mr. R. R. S., heads the list of winning owners and his jockey, Brown, that of his department is quite the feature. It is nothing new for either to be in such a position, they having put in the shade the totals of the stable which in the past has been their chief rival, that of Mr. M. Goculdass. Byramjee Rustomjee has been regarded as leading trainer for as many years as most racegoers can remember, and his actual training as well as the astuteness with which he has juggled his charges makes him supreme as ever. Abdul Malik and Dhaman have been the biggest winners, the latter's true form being reserved for the Governor's Cup. Keeping him in the stable, the next long distance race saw Abdul Malik sent out with a similar result. The latter has now won over every racing distance up to a mile and a half, which quite eclipses the performances of such one-time champions as Precious and Bay Middelton, who were only supreme in their respective departments as stayer and sprinter respectively. The improvement in Madrina since she changed hands is only what has happened so often, whereas that impatience which so often spoils a good one has not been shewn with regard to Kempon. Already he has shewn himself to be a smasher, but as we have not yet seen him quite at concert pitch he is likely to prove in Calcutta that he can give weight to anything in the country—a fact which needs no further evidence than he has given in Poona. Mayfowl was also short of work, and is almost sure to prove as hard as ever to beat in the long distence races.

Though a substantial winner, Mr. Goculdass is less well up than such a big stable in all classes should be. Picnic has done him well on the flat as well as over the sticks, but Polish needs more time to reproduce the form which wins, and with which she is undoubtedly possessed when fit. Arabs also have not struck very good form, though Baloz need not give best to any pony outside the absolute champion. His have run into places a number of times, but that extra bit of luck was lacking, and as he has many likely to come there is reason to expect him to do better in future.

H. H. THE JAM SAHIB'S PUNT.

Considering that Punt was his only representative, H. H. the Jam Sahib has done wonderfully well to finish second. This horse has come back to even better than he was when originally bought in Calcutta, and from a good one over six furlongs but barely able to get the mile, he has suddenly developed staying powers. The Bhopal stable has nothing to complain of, as Parkhill continues to be a good servant and Gold Fish II. and Singer have both won. Since being bought from Mr. Ali bin Talib, the former as Aga has been running with some success up-country but till now has shewn little of the powers he then promised to possess. He is a solid stayer, and had his improvement been less public property he would have had the Governor's Cup practically at his mercy.

With Valerius, Mr. Gussy is amongst the first few, with Malmsey contributing most to H. H. the Kour Saheb as Gunboat and Mil were only able to place. Major Stratton also has one of his to thank in Monaleen, who has been better known further North and has come on a good deal. Hitarity, Vancouver and Purity are the paying ones for Messrs. Kelso, Harrison and Lion, all now small owners, but it is to be hoped that the first named will have Beckmesser running again in Calcutta as she is quite one of the best stayers in the country. Contrary to these, Mr. Ali bin Talib owns one of the longest strings in India, even if he only has Arabs, and such being the case is very much lower down than is generally expected. Being himself a large importer he usually keeps the best which, when they strike form, will see him very much better placed. It is also now to find Mr. Oomer, fourth, having to thank an English mare, Dalmatia, for most of his money as he generally depends upon Arabs. He appears to have made no mistake in selling old Rajput. Chechan was well looked after in handicaps but Kaharaman is much better than all but his connections thought him. Dalmatia, as pointed out at the time, was known as Merry Spinner in England, and is the best performed animal brought out. Should her leg continue to stand, she will take a lot of beating, but scarcely likely, on anything we have seen, to as good as Kempion. As the latter is only just a four-year-old, it is impossible to take any line through their home form.

As remarked, Brown is easily head of the jockeys list but, as the light weights of Mr. Goculdass's string have been more in demand than the top ones, Hoyt has done better than Ruiz, as also Purtoosingh. This young native lad has been improving a great deal in the last year and is quite in the public confidence. Riding short, he uses sound judgment and figures considerably higher than a native has done since the prime of such as Kamad Heeroo, Oomerkhan and C. B. Mahomed.

Of G. R's., Captain O'Brien Butler is on top, scoring twice over jumps on Parkhill, both hard earned wins. Needless to say, the chances of his mounts are not discounted by his riding as compared with a professional. Mr. Lush Wilson is another capable rider over sticks and Captain Beaumont on the flat.

Two extras remain, but no material changes need be anticipated in the statistics of the full season.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

No less than thirty-nine couples entered for the handicap foursome which was the second competition down for the decision during the Royal Bombay golf meeting now being held, over the local course. The course is still in excellent condition and consequently quite a number of good returns were made. Conditions were against "Bogey" over two rounds of the nine holes and quite a number of those taking part succeeded in getting the better of the "colonel". On the first day E. F. Nicholson and Watts, Begbie and Macbeth, Skelton and Tennant, North and Collins and E. F. Nicholson all returned cards up on "Bogey", while England and Adair were all square. The ultimate result was a tie between England and Adair and E. F. Nicholson and Wats both couples ending up the eighteen holes two up, while Begbie and Macbeth and Skelton and Tennant also tied for third prize with cards one up, and these players will now have to play off to decide the winners. Both England and Adair are plus players and had to allow the "Colonel" three strokes on the eighteen holes and are to be congratulated on putting up such a fine performance. They are undoubtedly at the present time the two best players in Bombay and are also just now on the top of their form as not only did they carry all before them at the recent Nasik meeting but they appear to be going to repeat the performance in Bombay as England won the scratch competition on the first two days of the meeting. On the first day of the present competition they started steadily as they were only one hole down after the first four and that was because they had to give a stroke at the second hole. They got all square at the fifth and then halved the last four holes and finished all square. On the second day they only lost two holes to "Bogey" the second and the sixth at both of which they had to allow a stroke and they finished two up on the eighteen holes. Nicholson and Watts were in receipt of two strokes and on the first day lost the first two holes. They then played very steady golf and by taking five and leaving only one out of the remaining holes were two up at the end of the first nine holes. They started very well on the second day and increased their advantage at the first hole which they got in four. After this although they had a stroke handicap at the third they lost the next three and were then all square. They won the fifth and sixth but lost a hole at the long one on the Oval. The short hole was halved and they got square again by winning the last and tied with England and Adair with a return two up on the eighteen holes.

England and Adair—2 up.
E. F. Nicholson and Watts—2 up.
Begbie and Macbeth—1 up.
Skelton and Tennant—1 up.
North and Collins—1 down.
Roberts and Owen—1 down.
Jessop and Lattey—2 down.
Burge and Clapham—2 down.
Longbottom and East—2 down.
M. F. Nicholson and Payne—3 down.
Hollinghurst and Hargreaves—3 down.
Cherry and Arnot—4 down.
Gaddum and Hossack—4 down.
Murray and Reid—4 down.
Innes Ker and Russ—4 down.
Gorrie and Cresswell—4 down.
Curry and Gude—4 down.
Knight and Rettallack—4 down.
Burrows and Bergmann—5 down.
Bunbury and Bowes Lyon—5 down.
Johnson and Barr—6 down.
Landon and Coombs—7 down.
Powell and Fisher—7 down.
Robertson and Marshall—8 down.
Lockhead and Fraser—8 down.
Barstow and Provis—9 down.
Margoliouth and Hardie—10 down.
Forbes and Kinnear—10 down.
Cooke and Peel—12 down.

REPLAYED TIES.

England and Jessop who tied for the first prize in the Scratch Bogey competition in the Senior class in the first event of the meeting played off, when the former easily were with 4 up. In the Junior competition Jachom Chapham and Hollinghurst tied for the second prize and in playing off Hollinghurst proved an easy winner, with seven up. Jackson being one up and Chapham five down.

BOMBAY v. PALI HILL.

A very interesting golf match took place on Sunday when a team of Bombay golfers paid a visit to Pali Hill. Singles were played in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon. After the morning round it was found that Bombay were leading by such a large margin that even if Pali Hill won all the foursomes in the afternoon they were bound to be beaten on the day's play. They were, however, again beaten in the foursomes but only by half a point, the result of the day's play being a win for Bombay by 9¼ points to 3½. The following are the details:—

SINGLES.

BOMBAY.

Capt. Adair	1
Mr. Aitken	0
Mr. M. F. Nicholson	1
Mr. Coombs	1¼
Mr. Cherry	¼
Mr. Watts	1¼
Mr. Kidd	1
Mr. Begbie	1
Total ...	6¾

PALI HILL.

Mr. Colbeck	¼
Mr. Duxbury	0
Mr. Cook	0
Mr. Hearson	0
Mr. Lord	1
Mr. Johston	0
Mr. Sanderson	¼
Mr. Thomson	0
Total ...	1½

FOURSOMES.

Adair and Coombs	¼
Nicholson and Kidd	0
Aitken and Begbie	1¼
Watts and Cherry	1
Total ...	2½
Grand Total ...	9¼
Colbeck and Hearson	1
Cook and Sanderson	1
Duxbury and Thomson	0
Johnstone and Lord	0
Total ...	2
Grand Total ...	3½

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. (1), DRAW WITH G. I. P. (1).

Yesterday the last game in connection with the League took place, and, judging by the mere handful of spectators seen since the Rovers' Tournament, it is just as well this is over. Of late there seems to have been difficulty in getting a full complement of players together, and the Artillery turned up only six strong. Taking those of the Garrison who had come to act as touch-judges and some as spectators, they were, however, able to take the field with a complete team. Naturally enough, they were weak and, not being accustomed to play together, their combination suffered; though in this respect they were not behind their opponents. Some very glaring chances were lost on both sides, the Railway losing most, and they should certainly have won by a decisive margin instead of merely drawing. Fletcher and Atkinson were prominent even if the former did miss the softest possible opening, but Jackson was much too selfish. They were very weak in front of goal, but Muir and Wyatt were good at half, both backs and Dawson some smart work in goal. For the others, Thompson is not used to goal, but saved well enough, Pond and Kite shewing up forward and Kerridge and Jerram at half. Smarter passing will do much for the G. I. P., who are not as well up as they should be.

Defending the Bandstand end, the Artillery were soon defending and through a mistake by Battersby, Ray had a very easy chance with a clear goal. He shot for the right corner, but the ball struck the post and came back. Later, Thompson fisted away and at the other end Durnin and Cole were off-side after Dawson had saved a hot one. Even play followed, Kerridge and Jerram doing well for the Artillery, but Durnin shot wide. Pond next tested Dawson with a fairly stiff one, but he saved. Wyatt defended very well, then Battersby was forced to concede a corner. The Railway then got away well, but when dangerous Atkinson shot over and at the other end Kite shot well, Dawson giving a corner which was cleared. A long shot by Eagle was thrown away, Dawson then kicking out and soon after saving from Cole and Pond, Kite sending over. Peel being too selfish, Kite gave to Pond, who sent across to Hart, he returning to Cole, who with no backs on him had a soft chance, which he took.

Loose play followed during the few remaining minutes, Jackson losing a chance by playing about too much.

R. G. A. ..... 1 Goal.
G. I. P. ..... Nil.

The Railway came up at once, forcing a corner, which Kerridge cleared but Eagle pulled Hart up. More even play followed, then Jackson gave to Fletcher who shot hard, Thompson saving at the expense of a corner. This and another later was cleared after hard pressure near goal. The Railway returning they were hard at it again near the goal mouth, but could not get through. Eventually a long kick by Muir, Atkinson gave in to Fletcher, who sent in a low shot, which found the net.

Immediately after, they were back again, Railway shooting wide. Pond then did some good work the other end, getting a corner of Peel, but the kick went behind. The same happened at the other end. A good run by Ray resulted in Atkinson missing with Battersby tackling him, Fletcher shooting just to the left. A smart run the other nearly put the Artillery ahead, as Eagle slipping Pond was unlucky to find a hard shot come back off the post. The Railway were soon back, but after forcing a corner were kept off. They were still pressing when full time arrived.

R. G. A. ..... 1 Goal.
G. I. P. ..... 1 Goal.

G. I. P.—Dawson, (goal); Eagle and Peel, (backs); Wyatt, Muir and Brian, (halves); Jackson, Fletcher, Atkin, Ray and King, (forwards).

R. G. A.—Thompson, (goal); ntham and Battersby (backs); Kerre, Massy and Jerram, (halves); e, Pond, Cole, Durnin and Hart, rwards).

Referee.—Mr. Inward.

The final positions of the vans teams are as follows:—

	P	W	L	Pts.
Sherwood Foresters	8	7	0	15
Sherwood Foresters "A"	8	7	1	14
Bombay Gymkhana	8	4	2	10
R. G. A.	8	3	2	9
Hornets	8	3	3	8
Grant Medicals	8	3	4	7
G. I. P. Railway	8	2	5	5
Bombay Athletic	8	1	5	4
All Blacks	8	0	8	0

For the first year of its introducn, the Cup presented by the "Advocate India" goes to the Sherwood Foresters, and will be presented on a future asion along with the medals as wins. Those for runners-up to the "A" he Bombay Gymkhana having to rein satisfied that they have secured rd place and beaten all the other civan teams as well as the Artillery.

CIVILIAN TOURNAMENT.

The Charity Tournament for Civan teams which took part in the Leag is to commence on Saturday. So farly the Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Aetic and G. I. P. Railway have entd, but it is expected that the Medals will also do so. This is for the up which till this year was presente to the League winners.

It is unfortunate that entries shld be so small, this being mainly du to the fact that the Y. M. C. A. and mercial Gymkhana withdrew from the League. This also helped to make the latter rather a tame affair at the se, though in any case it was felt t be rather long drawn out. If there are to be large entries next year a first and second division is practible it will add very materially to the interest.

The Tournament to commen on Saturday is only for League civian teams and players, which preves a combination of teams. It is derstood that only players who ave actually represented a certain lub should play for them. This ight give rise to difficulties, and it is be surmised that players will be allwed who have not yet played provide the Committee are satisfied that the are *bona fide* members of that Clubresident in Bombay and not speally brought down from up-country.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ARGYLES BEAT NORTH STAFFODS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The game between the Argyle and the North Staffords was played off this morning, when the Argyles won easily by two goals to nil. They had the better of the game and were the superior team. They obtained their two goals early in the first half, and from thence to the end had the bette of the argument, but did not score again. Result—Argyles 2 goals, North Staffords nil.

The first game this evening was between the Lancashire Fusiliers and the 4th King's Royal Rifles. The first half was very closely contested and neither side was able to score. After ends were changed the Lancs showed up much better and wore down the opposition. They pressed for most of the half and eventually put through from a melee in front of the King's goal after a corner kick. Result—Lancs one goal, 4th King's Royal Rifles, nil.

The teams were:—

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS—(goal) Williams, (backs) Sweeney and Hefferman, (halves) Gore, Shockton and Walker, (forwards) Sprigg, Southern, Gambles, Karanagh and Baison.

4TH KINGS—(goal) Sheppard, (back) Wallace and Hampson, (halves) Jones, Morrell and Eyes, (forwards) Wilcox, James, Scotton, Fitzgerald and Kilraine.

BLACK WATCH BEAT KING'S OWN.

The second game which was between the King's Own and the Black Watch which came as a surprise as contrary to expectations, the result was a win for the Black Watch by three goals to one. The King's Own played very erratically and not in the calm cool way that they played against the Durham Light Infantry and they had only themselves to blame for being beaten. The first half was very evenly contested and the King's Own scored a goal.

At half time they led by a goal to nil, but no sooner had the game restarted than the Black Watch went away with a rush and scored two goals in less than two minutes. The first goal was obtained by Robertson left inner, and the second by Gordon. The latter was a beauty and from long range beat Dillan all the way. The King's Own did their best to get on level terms again but though they bombarded the Black Watch goal for the last quarter of an hour they could not do the right thing. Chances innumerable were lost to them, and the Black Watch put the last nail in their coffin by scoring a third goal just before the end of the game. Result—Black Watch 3 goals, Kings Own goal.

The teams were:—

KING'S OWN.—(goal) Dillon, (backs) Rickwood and Brown, (halves) Duckworth, Johnson and Dodd, (forwards) Bunn, Barrow, Camm, Rainey and Evans.

BLACK WATCH.—(goal) Alexander, (backs) Richmond and Reid, (halves) White, Cobban and Clark, (forwards) Egerton, Robertson, Gordon, Robertson and Connor.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

29TH LANCERS v. 3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

The second round of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament was played on the old polo ground yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Col. Rosher and the officers of the Dorsetshire Regiment were "At Home." It was a warm afternoon but the Dorsets' hospitality soon relieved any disconfiture felt in the pavilion, where society had foregathered in strength.

Four games in a single afternoon was a pretty tall order but they were followed with the keenest interest, particularly as the handicapping was so close.

In the first game the Safety Matches were at a great disadvantage by having been deprived of the services of Capt. Jackson, who had had to rejoin his regiment, but they played with a trio and naturally lost the game.

The last game, between the 32nd Lancers and the 33rd Cavalry proved a brilliant fight and the 33rd Cavalry had the misfortune to lose by a single goal.

SAFETY MATCHES v. 14TH HUSSARS.

The teams in this the first game were:—

Safety Matches.—Mr. D. F. Freer-Smith (Inniskillings), Mr. J. C. Humfrey (Inniskillings), Mr. J. R. W. Grove (Royal Dublin Fusiliers), (no back).

14th (King's) Hussars.—Mr. P. F. Macintyre, Capt. Mewburn, Mr. T. D. De Wend-Fenton (back), Capt. Mason.

Umpires.—Capt. Lawrence, A.D.C., and Capt. Ferguson Pollock.

Handicap.—The 14th Hussars gave the Safety Matches 1 goal.

They galloped as hard as they could all over the field, till a brief suspension of hostilities was necessitated by Mewburn having been accidentally hit over the jaw. On resuming play they fought it out with a vengeance, but both teams held a blank sheet at the end of the chukker.

In the second chukker the Hussars repeatedly attacked the Safety Matches' posts till Humfrey shot for goal but missed. Another blank resulted.

The third chukker was productive of two goals, for the Hussars scored in rapid succession by Fenton and Mewburn respectively. A third goal was credited to the Hussars a minute later. The Safety Matches had their opportunity next. They worked up to the Hussars' posts and Freer-Smith hit a goal. The Hussars returned the compliment on the point of time.

At the end of the breathing interval the fourth chukker started. The three Safety Matches at once made a dash for the Hussars' flags but Humfrey hit wide. Play went on vigorously till Mason got on to the ball and shot a goal for the Hussars. The fifth and last chukker began with a hit from behind the Safety Matches' line and the Safety Matches at once made the running to the opposite direction, where the Hussars saved splendidly and, getting clear of their three opponents, went at full speed down to the opposite end, where they had the advantage of a penalty hit. But nothing came of it, and at the conclusion of a very fast game the score stood:—

14th Hussars ..... 5 goals.
Safety Matches ..... 2 goals.

The following were the teams in the second game:—

29th Lancers.—Mr. R. D. Wright, Capt. Meynell, Mr. M. H. Jackson (back), Capt. Martin.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Mr. Lawrence, Capt. Goring, Mr. E. V. Benney (back), Capt. Boyd.

Umpires.—Capt. Denton and Capt. Fergusson Pollock.

Handicap.—The 29th Lancers gave the 3rd Sappers and Miners 3 goals.

The first chukker opened with a very determined attack by the Lancers on the Sappers' posts, and from an exciting scrum Martin picked out the ball and drove it through. The Sappers failed to open their account.

In the second the Lancers again pressed the Sappers for all they were worth and the pressure resulted in the Sappers being obliged to concede a goal. At the end of two minutes' very determined play on the part of both teams a magnificent long range attempt for goal by Jackson just missed, but the next instant Jackson let drive again and scored.

The third chukker at once saw the Lancers manoeuvring at the Sappers' posts and in three minutes the former knocked up 2 goals. The attacks and counter-attacks after this were fast and the three chukkers resulted as follows:—

29th Lancers ..... 5 goals.
3rd Sappers and Miners ... 3 goals.

Two more chukkers remained to decide the fate of the Sappers, but the Lancers evidently meant to keep them at their handicap. The Lancers' attacks were persistent but neither team found an opportunity to score.

The fifth and final chukker allowed Wright a chance to knock up a goal for the Lancers, and Meynell followed suit the next instant. The Sappers at this juncture were playing a hopeless game but they persevered in an admirable spirit of resolution to score at least one goal, and in this they succeeded, Boyd doing the trick nicely. That was the long and short of a spirited game.

29th Lancers ..... 7 goals.
3rd Sappers and Miners ... 4 goals.

26TH CAVALRY v. 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

In the third game the teams were as follows:—

26th Cavalry.—Mr. A. G. Armstrong, Mr. H. A. B. Johnston, Capt. Chaytor (back), Capt. Collum.

43rd Light Infantry.—Mr. Foljambe, Mr. Mundey, Mr. R. Stephens (back), Mr. Morland.

Umpires.—Capt. Corbould Warren and Mr. Harvey-Kelly.

Handicap.—26th Cavalry gave 43rd Light Infantry 1 goal.

From the start the Cavalry made an onslaught on the Infantry posts, and Armstrong speedily drew first blood for the Cavalry. The rest of the first chukker proved uneventful, but it was characterized by a series of charges up and down the field.

In the second chukker the Infantry equalized with a clean hit by Foljambe. The Cavalry subsequently cleared down to the Infantry end, where Chaytor with a well-judged shot got the ball through. That wound up the chukker. Soon after the third chukker opened a penalty was given against the Cavalry but from the hit the Cavalry pounced upon the ball and swept along with it to the opposite end, when Johnson hit behind the line. Some desultory play followed, but no scoring.

26th Cavalry ..... 2 goals.
43rd Light Infantry ..... 2 goals.

Soon after the interval expired the Cavalry opened the fourth chukker with a charge on the Infantry posts, and Collum had a splendid opportunity to hit 2 goals in quick succession. Collum again led the attack on the Infantry goal but missed in his attempt to score a few yards from the posts. The Cavalry, however, were persistent and Chaytor, taking possession of the ball, hit wide.

In the fifth and final chukker the Infantry were within an acre of scoring when the Cavalry forged to the front and, drawing the ball away to the opposite end, Chaytor shot for goal and scored. A minute later the game wound up.

26th Cavalry ..... 5 goals.
43rd Light Infantry ..... 2 goals.

33RD (Q. V. O.) CAVALRY v. 32ND LANCERS.

In the fourth game, the teams were as follows:—

33rd (Q. V. O.) Cavalry.—Capt. W. H. Anderson, Mr. Meiklejohn, Capt. Denning (back), Major Anderson.

32nd Lancers.—Mr. G. J. Johnston, Mr. Sherwood Smith, Capt. Fergusson Pollock (back), Mr. E. T. Walker.

Umpires.—Capt. Mason and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson.

Handicap.—33rd Cavalry gave 32nd Lancers 1 goal.

The first chukker was played with great determination by both teams, who made for each other's goal alternately, but the result was a blank.

The second chukker favoured the Lancers with two goals in about two minutes, secured with conspicuous gallantry. The Lancers accordingly held an advantage of 3 goals over the Cavalry's nil in the first two chukkers.

The fifth chukker put a most exciting finish to a brilliant game and the Cavalry just managed to score in the fast fading light.

The game closed with the following result:—

32nd Lancers ..... 3 goals.
33rd Cavalry ..... 2 goals.

A ROADMAKING BEE.

Governor Major of Missouri and Governor Hodges of Kansas started in person a two days' campaign for "Pulling Missouri out of the Mud," in which a volunteer army of 350,000 men turned out to work on the improvement of the state roads—a roadmaking bee.

"In the happy valley of the lower Missouri," says the New York "Nation," "you have a man who is every inch a Governor. Whenever he sees that anything is needed, he issues a proclamation, puts on the pair of overalls which he brought with him when he came to the Executive Mansion, and the thing is done before nightfall. It all reads like the story of Warren Hastings and his realisation of his boyish dream of some day buying back his ancestral Daylesford. Governor Major, too, has his dreams. As a boy he travelled over nothing but bad roads. 'I made up my mind then,' he says, 'if I ever got a chance, I would do all I could for better highways.' The years came and went, with varying fortunes for the growing boy, but always he was attended by the vision splendid. Last November the Democrats captured the State, and the man with the ambition to pull Missouri out of the mud became her chief.

"Thousands of men wielding picks and shovels, other thousands steering road-grading machines, still other hurrying from place to place with the moving-picture cameras, thousands of women killing, preparing, and frying tens of thousands of chickens, butchered to make a gubernatorial holiday, hundreds of thousands of days' work done between sunrise Wednesday and sunset Thursday, millions of dollars' worth of improvement made in the same fruitful period—altogether, it is doubtful whether ever before in the world's history human energy accomplished quite so much in so brief a time. Nor was there mere pretence of doing what their energetic Governor had set them to do. By nine o'clock, we learn, a certain mile of road near the town of Independence, called Silver's Lane, had been put in condition, and the squad of eager volunteers assigned to it were clamouring for more roads to conquer.

"This is the age of direct government. One day in the year we all turn out to celebrate our independence. One day we vote. One day our more advanced communities spend in pulling up the weeds that have been permitted to grow, and clearing off the rubbish that has been permitted to gather, during the preceding twelvemonth. And shall we not take two days to make passable the roads that our neglect has ruined in the other 363?"

TRADE UNIONS AND WORLD PEACE.

CONGRESS VOTE ON ARMAMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL STRIKE AGAINST WAR.

Following up the eloquent denunciations of war that marked the proceedings of the third of the Trade Union Congresses held in Manchester, the delegates in mail week devoted a part of their final session to discussion of a peace resolution submitted by Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee. It was in the following terms:—

That this congress, being unalterably opposed to any attempts to separate the workers of the world by geographical boundaries, racial prejudices and capitalistic profit-making, enters its emphatic protest against any efforts to create ill-feeling between the nations of the world by unnecessary armaments and the vicious principle of a "nation in arms" based on compulsory military service; and requests the Government to set up a Royal Commission to inquire into the financial relationships of the various companies supplying implements of war to the British Government with other companies and combines supplying foreign governments with similar profitable and deadly accessories to national hatred.

Further, this congress express its profound astonishment at the manner in which alleged patriots having learned the art of killings whilst servants of the British Crown are allowed to sell such knowledge as shareholders and directors of companies dealing with foreign countries while in receipt of pension or allowances from the British Government.

Finally, the congress re-affirms its repeated resolutions in support of international arbitration.

The mover said the resolution was specially opportune in view of the active propaganda of Lord Roberts in favour of conscription and because of the mad race for armaments now going on. He was opposed to conscription and to all forms of permanent military service, and was in favour of the abolition of a standing army. (Cheers.) His own idea was the substitution of a citizen army, but that proposition had not been accepted by the wage-earners up to the present. He did not think the workers were going to accept such a proposition as that of Lord Rboerts, and it would be a bad day for any Government that attempted to bring it forward. (Cheers.)

£195,000,000 A YEAR FOR WARS.

We were now spending 70 millions a year on the Army and Navy, and taking the interest on past wars—which meant the National Debt—the national expenditure was represented by £195,000,000. While Mr. Lloyd George had been Chancellor of the Exchequer military expenditure had gone up by 15 millions. This extra £15,000,000 would build 70,000 houses, and give 70,000 families an acre of land each.

So far as he was able to judge, as an M.P., there was not a thimbleful to choose between Tories and Liberals with regard to armaments. (Cheers.) He knew there were Liberals who had always voted against increasing armaments, but, to his great surprise, he found there were a number of men in the Labour party in favour of increased armaments and who voted in favour of that policy every time. ("Shame.") They represented dockyard constituencies, and they said they had to look after the interests of their own constituents. The Social Democrats of Germany had for many years advocated that the cost of increased armaments should be put on the monied classes. If that were done they would not be so ready to increase the burdens of militarism. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (secretary), in seconding the motion, said there was to be another Peace Congress at The Hague in 1915, and an invitation had been extended to our own Government to send representatives, but up to the present no response had been made. Mr. Barnes put a question to Sir Edward Grey, and his reply was that no steps had been taken up to now. Other nations had already acted, including France, Holland, Norway, Italy, and Germany, but so far the British Government was standing aside.

It was said there would be no conference until England ratified the Declaration of London. There was a fear that our own Government would stand aside so long that the opportunity might be missed. They wanted this country represented at The Hague, and he suggested that they would like to see a Labour representative sent to that Conference by his Majesty's Government. (Cheers.)

The resolution was agreed to amidst general cheering.

HUMOURS OF INDIA.

A forthcoming publication of considerable interest is "Humours of India." It will contain thirty sketches, with humorous descriptive letter-press, and is the work of Mr. India". There is no humour in the India" There is no humour in the daily incidents of [illegible] only know how a[illegible] Mr. Simmonds [illegible] essential points [illegible] Nothing quite [illegible] been published [illegible] is bound to [illegible] all Europea[illegible] freshness s[illegible] amongst [illegible] is an am[illegible] life in [illegible] Europ[illegible] welco[illegible]

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183. A.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All ne[w] advertisements or change [of] is intended for insertion must reach the [office] than 5 p.m. on the [day] thereof.

CORRESPONDENTS. [Letters] intended for the Bombay Chronicle" should bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of [good] faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

NEILL.—On the 23rd September, at Devonshire House, Mylapore, Madras, to the Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Neill, a son.

WATSON.—At 16, Alipore Road, 12th September, the wife of G. Watson, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—At Narayanganj, 11th September, the wife of the Rev. T .D. Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOSLEY—RIMMER.—On the 25th September, by the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogan, at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, Bombay, Harold, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Mosley, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Mahim, Bombay, to Elizabeth Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rimmer (late 2nd East Lancs Regiment), Victoria Bunder, Colaba Bombay.

BAYLY—PUGHE.—At St. Paul's, Ranchi, 13th September, William Graham Goodenough Bayly, Indian Finance Department, to Isabel Frances, youngest daughter of the late R. F. H. Pughe, Bengal Police.

DEATH.

HUMPHREYS.—12th September, at Wellore, Olive Emma Augusta, the dearly beloved wife of H. Farran Humphreys, Accountant, Government Finance Department.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: R. G. A. v. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.

Parsi Writers' Association, Lecture by Mr. Rustam Pestonji Masani, M.A., "The Retreat of the Ten Thousand," an enquiry into the truth of the Greek Account of Xenophar.

Salle Francaise. Prof. Louis Peltier will lecture on "Some Delightful Masterpieces of Alphonso Daudet," at the Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, 6-20 p.m.

Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street 4.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1-40.

Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks v. Sherwood Foresters A., Cooperage, 5-45.

THURSDAY, October 2.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building, Hornby Road, 4.

SATURDAY, October 4.

Poona 7th Extra Meeting, Second Series, at Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 30, 1913.

LEARNING AND LIFE.

It is seldom that an assemblage of students have the good fortune to listen to so frank and wholesome, so original and helpful an address as that which Dr. Harold Mann delivered at the Anniversary meeting of the Students' Brotherhood, on Saturday evening. Lectures on occasions of this sort are apt to be rather dull affairs; the opportunity is generally availed of to offer a string of moral platitudes, and all the well-worn phrases in which advice has been offered to the rising generation on the conduct of life for the last hundred years or more. In India, no such address is considered complete nowadays, without the monition to eschew politics,—a monition which Lord Sydenham, Sir Richard Lamb, and the Hon. Mr. Hill even used to thrust down the throats of adult audiences. Dr. Mann utilises the occasion to deal with the realities of the conditions and problems of student life. He is not afraid to face the inevitable results of the rapid developments that are taking place in the India of to-day, and his whole address is refreshingly free from the cant of lamenting changes which are as appropriate in India as anywhere else. If not altogether a futurist, he is, at any rate, not afraid of the present, and his whole address was an inspiring appeal to his youthful hearers, to grasp the problems of life as they find them; not to seek to evade realities. It is quite true, as Dr. Mann says, that India is passing through a revolution of a character which has taken generations to carry out in other countries, but which, in India, is being crushed into a short lifetime. The isolation of years is giving way on all sides with increasing rapidity to a close contact with the great throbbing world, and Dr. Mann very wisely advises his student hearers not to stop to consider whether this is desirable or not, but to recognise that the change is taking place, has taken place, and to deal with the situation as it is. And it is important, as he points out, that the student community should be brought face to face with the realities of this changed condition, and learn to appreciate the tendencies which will affect the future, because the students of to-day will be the leaders of to-morrow, and in their hands lies the destiny of their country in the coming years. Dr. Mann refuses to believe that a University is best situated away from the hum of the world. He would not separate learning from life. He would have them more closely associated and, "the fact of being members of an intensely living world, of a world such as we see in the great cities of our modern world, to be fully realised early in a student's career." Dr. Mann has no sympathy with those who would hold the student back from contact with life, from the associations that will classify his vision, emphasise his ideals, and teach him how to put his ideals into practice. He believes in the "clash of mind with mind," and he is right! It must be a poor equipment with which our young men emerge from studenthood, if they have been cramped and confined within the narrow limits of their colleges. There is something more than the study of books, and the idea that this something should not be learnt, that the foundations of the future can safely consist alone of "learning", is probably more responsible for the conditions that have been taken for evidence of the failure of education than anything else. It is a purely artificial consideration, for instance, that would warn students off the path of politics. As Dr. Mann says, "we want politicians."

Some may find the clash of minds leads them to political service. Many have gone this way. Some of the greatest of Bombay men have devoted themselves to India in the political field. And to all those who find, in contact with better men than themselves, that their highest ideals can best be thus realised, I say God speed. We need politicians,—men who devote themselves to making our Government such as to produce men,—men in the highest and best sense.

And equally, we want men for social service and men who will devote themelves to education or learning as such. What we do not want is artificial restrictions. We do not want to pretend that, while it is a healthy normal thing for a young Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman to be a politician in his own sphere, it is a thing prohibited for a young Indian to bestir himself in the politics of his country. The safety of the future lies, not, in restricting the development of the rising generation, but in providing for it every possible healthy outlet.

MAGISTRATES AND BAIL.

According to Mr. H. A. Payne, the well-known Bombay Solicitor, who addresses us a letter on the subject, magistrates are neither to blame for the practice which has grown up of using their courts to recover bad and doubtful debts or for the harshness with which the practice as to granting bail operates on undertrial prisoners. As regards the latter Mr. Payne tells us that previous to 1906, applications for bail were argued and dealt with chiefly on the question of the likelihood of the accused appearing to take his trial. In that year, however, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. W. Kemp, "discovered the error," and expressed the opinion that the intention of the legislature was not that the necessity of securing the attendance of the accused at his trial should be considered, but the nature of the accusation. The result of this was to transfer the discretion hitherto exercised by the courts to the accuser, whether he be "a police officer of little experience or legal training, or a person actuated by the most corrupt or malicious motives." The question was referred to the High Court, Mr. Payne tells us, who upheld this view and laid down the rule that a person accused of a non-bailable offence is not to be released on bail pending trial "except under special circumstances." We have not before us the terms of the High Court judgment referred to and we shall be interested to see on what grounds a rule was laid down for the guidance of magistrates, which is to our mind, obviously at variance with the construction intended to be put on the Section of the Criminal Procedure Code governing the question, and,—what is more important,—at variance with general principles laid down over and over again in England as to the granting of bail,—principles which have been accepted and emphasised by the High Courts in this country. The [law] is certainly a bad one, and [under] it, as we pointed out the other day, unjustifiable [hard]ships must often be inflicted [on] innocent persons. Mr. Payne [holds] that magistrates, in refusing [bail] to persons accused of serious [offen]ces, are merely acting according to rules by which they are [bound]. We remain of opinion, however, that, under any circumstances, the extent to which bail is used in Bombay Police Courts [for] under-trial prisoners is unnecessary, and that the magistrates might safely exercise a wider discretion. Similarly our observation does not lead as to agree with Mr. Payne, that "it is not the want of caution on the part of magistrates in issuing process" that assists the scandal of criminal courts being used as debt-collecting agencies. Mr. Payne, in fact, rather emphasises the view we take of the matter, for he goes on to say that what is at fault is the case with which convictions can be obtained and upheld under the modern practice, which operates on the minds of intended victims and affords a lucrative source of income to the professional blackmailer." We confined our complaint to the readiness of magistrates to issue process. Mr. Payne takes us several steps further and speaks of convictions obtained and upheld "with ease." If there are convictions, there is process, and we are unable to see that our criticism in any way stands in need of modification.

But as regards both questions the chiefly important point is that an experienced a solicitor as Mr. Payne very strongly endorses our description of the evils that arise from present practice, and his view is again endorsed by another legal practitioner whose letter we publish this morning. It is a coincidence,—and a very grim one,—that both these correspondents use the same expression, in referring to the principle that a man must be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty as a "discredited doctrine" in the Bombay Courts. If this is not altogether true, it is certainly the case that innocent men are usually treated as though they were guilty. The latter is one which demands the immediate attention of the legislature with a view to some amendment of the law in both respects. In the meanwhile, in the light of such a case as that on which we commented on Friday last, and in the light of what we believe to be the view of the legal profession and the general public, we think magistrates would do well to exercise greater caution in the one case, and might certainly with safety use a freer discretion in the other.

EDUCATION IN ARCHITECTURE.

The creation of three State scholarships for Indian students, reported in a Simla telegram yesterday, for the study of architecture is, after all, but a tardy recognition of the strong feeling prevalent for some years past in favour of a revival of indigenous Indian architecture, and it is to be hoped that these scholarships will be considered as merely the beginning of a more generous policy, which will enable and encourage the Indian student to study the principles and practice of architecture, not only here but also in Europe. In the Indian colleges of engineering, architecture has hitherto found only a secondary place in the curriculum, and as Government have never encouraged its study, it has been taught in an aimless and perfunctory kind of way. Owing to this reason, the Government's decision to place the scholarship-holders for three years in the office of their Consulting Architect here, supplemented with lectures at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, is, perhaps, the best way out of a serious difficulty. But we hope the existing Indian Universities as well as those in course of incubation will recognize the necessity of properly endowed chairs of architecture, and of facilities for studying the distinctive features of Indian architecture on a scientific basis. Recent public discussion has shown that the revival of Indian architecture, which, in its best examples will stand comparison with the best anywhere in the world, will add immensely to the artistic and material wealth of the country, gradually changing the faces of our modern cities, creating beauty out of ugliness, and comfort out of squalid, commonplace surroundings. Among Europeans in India, there seems to be an impression that financial considerations debar the erection of modern structures according to the principles of purely Indian architecture. Mr. Begg, the consulting architect to the Government of India, recently demolished this theory. "There is nothing," he said, "in an Indian manner of design that makes it costly. Indeed my experience goes to prove that the costliest manner for building in India is a Renaissance or Classical one." No greater mistake can, therefore, be made, as has been shown over and over again by Mr. Havell, Dr. Coomarsawmy and others, than to suppose that Indian architecture is only another name for domes, minarets, and the "umbrellas" that disfigure so many buildings. These are the extravagant features, and if they disappeared, so would the costliness of the buildings. It is our belief that if the Indian craftsman could be educated in a scientific manner, he would make the best architect in the world. But he must be taught to design modern buildings for modern requirements, and then given freedom to develop his own artistic genius. Before Western styles were introduced into India, everything was more or less built in the purely Eastern manner, and it was possible to pass along whole streets of really picturesque facades. To-day, the heterogenous presentments of architecture in most of our big cities are so mixed and meaningless as to be either positively painful or ludicrous. Art, which has been neglected, has had a magnificent revenge.

DAY BY DAY.

Sir Alfred East.

Sir Alfred East, whose death is announced to-day, was perhaps the best-known and most admired of modern English landscape-painters,—a sphere of art in which English painters have always excelled. His works are to be found in all the well-known English provincial picture galleries, and in some of the foreign galleries, the most notable among them being "The Silent Somme" and "Autumn," now in the Manchester Art Gallery; "Gibraltar from Algeciras" which belongs to Liverpool; "The Golden Valley,"—Leeds; "Hayle from Lelant,"—Birmingham; "The Nene Valley," in the Venice gallery; "Passing Storm," in the Luxembourg; and "O Haunt of Ancient Peace," at Buda Pesth. Sir Alfred East was born in 1847, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate, in 1882. In 1906 he became President of the Royal Society of British Artists.

To Prevent Railway Disasters.

Yesterday we published a portrait of a Mr. Chapman who claims to have invented a signalling device for preventing such railway disasters as that which occurred at Aisgill recently. The number of devices in the field for preventing railway disasters are many, and a sensational accident is always followed by the appearance of a crop of these in the newspapers. One device, we are told, which utilises Hertzian waves, is at present being tested by an English railway company, and there is another which has been on trial for about five months on the Danish State railways, and is said to work perfectly. This latter invention has now been offered for trial to all the railway companies in Great Britain. It is the possession of the Anglo-Danish Commercial Company, and a working model has been set up in their office at New Bridge-street. The purpose of the apparatus is to indicate automatically on the locomotive the position of the signals along a railway track. Chiefly, it consists of a vertical shaft, placed near the track and turned by the same gear used for operating the signals. As the train passes over this, electrical communication is set up between the signals and the locomotive, and a lamp of the same colour as that on the signal mast is lit before the driver's eyes. If it is a red lamp the driver is further warned by the ringing of a bell in his cab; and it would also be possible, if it were necessary, to bring about the automatic stoppage of the train.

Risks on Entering Stations.

The inventors, however, have not stopped there. They have also attempted to remove the risks on entering stations. For this purpose an apparatus is fixed to the engine which shows the position of the rails on which the train is travelling; informing the driver if the rails on the point switch are open straight out, or to the left or right, and thus enabling him to stop the train before reaching the points should they not correspond with the signals. The inventors, who are at present in London, are of opinion that these devices would render impossible such an accident as that at Aisgill, and they state that at different speeds up to ninety kilometres, and in snowstorm, the system has been found to work with absolute security. Trains thus fitted, they claim, can travel at full speed in all weathers, with impunity.

An Unfortunate Dispute.

For some time now the relations between the British Red Crescent Society and the Indian Medical Mission to the Ottomons have been severely strained. Dr. Ansari, the head of the latter organization, has been levelling several charges against the efficiency of the English doctors of the British Red Crescent Society, in the organization of which the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali is credited with having the principal hand. In a recent issue of the "Statesman," Mr. C. A. Latiff, an Honorary Secretary of the British Red Crescent Society, replying to Dr. Ansari's grave indictments, makes statements of interest to the Moslem community. According to Mr. Latiff.

As the men who are being vilified are Englishmen, whatever the motive may be, the effect of the attacks must be to create ill-will and to sow distrust among the Indian people towards English doctors as wanting in humanity and skill. The doctors whose efficiency has been challenged are all, we are told, men of some standing in their profession, whose qualifications were vouched for by the highest medical authorities in England. They had for companions and assistants nursing sisters of exceptional training and experience, some of whom were volunteers. Further, the two British Red Crescent hospitals were the only ones which employed lady nurses. To accuse such people of doing their work recklessly or inhumanely is offensive both to justice and humanity.

It tends to discourage friends and sympathisers from engaging in the work of relieving Moslem suffering and Moslem distress.

Misleading Statistics.

Mr. Latiff goes on to say:—

In order to impress the Indian public with an idea of his exactitude Dr. Ansari has furnished the papers whom he has made the vehicles of his attacks with tables of mortality among the different hospitals that worked in Constantinople, in order to show how inefficient the other doctors were as compared with himself. One fact, however, he omitted to mention—that the other hospitals, including the British Red Crescent, were opened early in November, whilst the cholera scourge was committing frightful havoc among the Turkihs troops, and the fighting was at its height. Nor does he mention that his own hospital was opened in January when the cholera epidemic had almost disappeared.

Mr. Latiff repudiates the charge that the society declined to entertain the services of Mussalman candidates, and shows that there were only three such, two of whom were insufficiently qualified and the third did not turn up when required. The last fault which the honorary secretary of the British Red Crescent Society finds with Dr. Ansari is the mis-translation of a French passage to the detriment of the representatives of the British Red Crscent Society. The letter concludes. That the ultimate result of this process of vilification will be to create a feeling of exacerbation on both sides should not be lost sight of by those who are either engaged in or encouraging it.

The Late Dewan of Rajpipla.

The Rajpipla State recently sustained, as has been already reported in the "Chronicle," an irreparable loss by the death of its popular Dewan, Dhanjisha Edalji Kothawala, who breathed his last after an illness of about a month on the 22nd September. The deceased was born in August 1854 and was thus 59 years old at the time of his death. He came of a well-known and highly respectable Parsee family. His father rose to be Deputy Collector in British Service and was the author of a "History of Gujarat," which is well-known to students. Mr. Dhanjisha studied in the Mission High School at Ahmedabad, then so ably managed by the distinguished educationalist Mr. McMordie. He joined the Elphinstone College in due course, but ill health compelled him to leave the College, without taking the degree. After working for a short time in the Mission School and the Parsi Panchayat School at Surat, he joined the Revenue Department. His rise there was exceptionally rapid, and in 1890, while he was Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N.D., Mr. Shewan, who was then Administrator of the Rajpipla State, offered him the place of Senior Assistant Administrator. On the termination of the Administration in 1897 the Maharaja selected him for the post of Dewan. He was thus connected with the Rajpipla State for more than 23 years. He has left behind him his mother, his widow, three sons and five daughters.

Bombay Smoke Nuisance Commission.

In February last, the Bombay Government obtained on loan the services of Mr. J. Robson, the Chief Inspector, Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission, Calcutta. He has been here since then and has seen the initiation of the Smoke Nuisance Act in Bombay. The Act actually came into operation about April last. We all remember the unhealthy state of Bombay as regards the smoke nuisance. The great difference in the atmosphere of the mill districts of Bombay that has been effected in the short period of eight months owes principally to the indefaliable energy in carrying out the policy of instruction and conciliation, that gave such marvellons results in Bengal. It is quite clear that now the smoke nuisance has considerably abated. To the man in the street it would appear that the nuisance is one fourth of what it used to be in the past. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Commission will follow the lines so ably projected by Mr. Robson and the Bombay Government is to be congratulated on the selection of such an able officer. Mr. Robson carries with him the confidence and gratitude of the mill-owners, who have been shown the way to abate the nuisance without enforcement, even in a single case, of the extreme measure of law. Mr. Robson's period of lent services expires to-day and he leaves Bombay for Calcutta by to-night's mail. With the good opinion of the Commission, and the gratitude of the mill-owners, he carries with him also the good wishes of the Bombay people for further success in Calcutta and other places.

The Karnatak College.

The promised donation of Rs. 1,000 from Sir Vasanji Brichamji, towards the funds of the proposed Karnatak College at Dharwar, will come as a welcome incentive to the promoters of the scheme to redouble their efforts to raise the two lakhs necessary to secure Government support for the College. The Hon. Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda and his fellow workers in the Karnatak have been able to collect Rs. 20,000 only so far. It is, however, gratifying to learn that the Lingayat community, which was once understood to be hostile to the Karnatak College scheme, has been won over and that its leader Rao Bahadur, R. C. Artal, I.S.O., has promised to collect a lakh of rupees as the Lingayat community's contribution to the funds. Of this sum, more than half would appear to have been realised already. In these circumstances, the prospects of a college at Dharwar may be said to be rapidly brightening up.

Mortality Returns.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday, the attacks being reported from Dongri and Middle and Lower Colaba respectively. There were two attacks of small-pox, both being imported cases from Calcutta, while there were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 88, as compared with 87 of the corresponding period of last year and 84 of 1911. Out of 1,684 rats caught on Saturday by the Municipal rat-catchers, five were found to be plague-infected.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Voice of an Englishman.

"Indian Daily News"—"Can anyone doubt," says Lord Ampthill, "that if British subjects of whatever race and colour were ill-treated in any foreign country, we should insist on having redress? Why then should we be afraid of insisting on our rights with our own kin across the seas? The neglect must be due either to moral cowardice or else to the hypocritical self-satisfaction of him who can see the mote in the eye of his neighbours and unable to perceive the beam in his own." That is the voice of an Englishman.

The India Council.

"The Bengalee."—The abolition of the Council therefore seems to us to be a question which hardly comes within the range of practical politics. We are not likely to succeed. We think we should be more usefully employed if we suggested a practical scheme of reform. The lines upon which the reform should proceed have already been recognized by the introduction of the Indian element into the Council. The bisis of the reform is there; it should undergo further expansion. The Indian element in the Council should be enlarged, the official element reduced and public men bred in the political life of England should have a pleace in the Council. It should no longer be, what indeed it now is, the repository of administrative ideals which served well enough in the olden days when India had not become self-conscious. We have said that the Indian element should be strengthened by the introduction of the non-official members. At present the two Indian members are officials. We have great respect for their ch[aracter] and ability. They have done [their work] admirably; but there is [no guarantee] that their successors [will be] and in an equal measu[re] of their countrymen. [The reason] therefore is that [the non-official members of the India C[ouncil] elected by the elected [members of the Im]perial and P[rovincial Legis]lative Councils.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE BULGARIAN FACTOR.

SECRET CLAUSES OF TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.

The Council of Ministers has decided to despatch a special emissary this week, to Athens, with the Porte's counter-proposals to Greece. There is reason to believe that the attitude of the Porte has stiffened partly owing to Turkey's understanding with the Bulgarians; consequently, Greece may be confronted with a serious situation.

The Turco-Bulgarian Treaty contains secret clauses referring to cases of forced marriages of Moslem women, which Bulgaria agrees to consider as not binding. They also provide for the release and restoration of kidnapped children of either sex.

ALBANIAN RISING SPREADING.

PRIZREND SURROUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Sept. 29.

According to Servian reports the Albanian rising is spreading.

Prizrend has been surrounded by Albanians for three days. The Servian garrison is still resisting, but disorders are arising in the town among the Albanian inhabitants.

DEFENDING THE FRONTIER.

STRATEGIC POINTS OCCUPIED BY MONTENEGRINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A telegram from Centinje states that Montenegrin troops have occupied all strategic points in order to defend the frontier fixed by the Powers. So far there have been no encounters between the Montenegrins and the Albanians, the latter concentrating their efforts against the Servians.

SPANIARDS AMBUSHED.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TANGIER, Sept. 29.

There has been severe fighting between Spaniards and Moors at Larache, but no decisive result was attained. Terrible slaughter was done by both sides.

It is reported that the Spaniards fell into an ambush and that many shells from a Spanish cruiser dropped among the Spanish column, the Spanish losses being thereby increased.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE TO BE ENFORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A telegram from Pisa states that the Premier is visiting the King for the latter's signature dissolving Parliament. The Elections will take place at the end of October.

The King's decree is expected to embody practically universal suffrage. Electors will be raised from three to eight millions, and will comprise all illiterates who have served in the army, or all males over thirty.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Sept. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left for Bombay, at 4 p.m.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Yesterday, at about 7 a.m. Baldeo Vijaysingh, aged 35 employed as a porter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Colaba, was crossing the railway lines in the yard, when he was knocked down by a railway engine and he died on the spot.

CURRENCY NOTES STOLE[N]

One Jethabhai Mansey, a p[ar]t[ner] the firm of Arooja Honchima[n] Commission Agents, Musji[d] Bombay, reports that durin[g] night currency notes for Rs[.] stolen from a safe in the [p]

PUBLIC v. PRIVATE INTERESTS.

LORD SELBORNE'S REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

THE STING IN THE TAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Correspondence between Lord Selborne and Mr. Lloyd George is published. It shows that Mr. Lloyd George's letter of the 22nd instant, stating that attempts were made to carry a certain street improvement Bill specially favouring the property of Lord Salisbury when Premier, followed upon a letter from Lord Selborne requesting the Chancellor to formulate explicitly his criticisms of Lord Selborne's public conduct. Lord Selborne replied on the 25th instant, declaring that it was clear that the unnamed relative of Lord Salisbury mentioned in Mr. Lloyd George's letter of the 22nd instant referred to him and that, as the Chancellor's vagueness appeared to be due to his not being sure of the facts, he took the liberty to acquaint him with them.

Lord Selborne narrates that on his appointment to be Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1895, he offered to resign his position as a Director of the P. and O. Company, but that Lord Salisbury declared that that was unnecessary as he was not a Cabinet Minister and shipping contracts were not negotiated by the Colonial Office.

Between 1895 and 1900 only one contract with the P. and O. was made, which was in 1897 after a public tender. Lord Selborne did not take part in the negotiations; therefore it was not the case that his public duty and private interest had ever conflicted. When he came to the Admiralty in 1900 he resigned his Directorship of the P. and O. and sold his shares.

Lord Selborne concludes: "Whether any member of the Government should hold a directorship in a public company is a fair question for discussion, but wholly different from that in respect of which the Commons recently accepted your expression of regret."

CHINESE FINANCE.

BANKING AGREEMENTS CEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A telegram to the "Times from Peking states that the bankers of the International Consortium announce the dissolution of the Three Power, Four Power and Five Power banking agreements, excepting that section of the Five Power agreement relating to State loans for administrative purposes. The effect of this change is to leave the Governments concerned free to support any applications for concessions in China.

FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITS SPAIN.

FRANCO-SPANISH CO-OPERATION IN MOROCCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The French and Spanish papers are making a topic of the visit of M. Poincare to Madrid, this week. They confidently anticipate that a Franco-Spanish rapprochement will result, particularly with a view to co-operation in Morocco. M. Barthou, preceding M. Poincare, arrived at San Sebastian and met with an enthusiastic reception. He opened a French school and delivered a speech full of cordiality towards Spain.

ORGY OF BLOODSHED.

NEGROES LYNCHED AFTER KILLING THIRTEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FAYETTE (MISSISSIPPI), Sept. 29.

Two Negroes ran amok in the streets here, shooting wildly.

They were eventually captured and lynched, and their bodies hanged at the railway station.

Altogether thirteen persons were killed, including the Sheriff.

WLEL-KNOWN PAINTER DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

death is announced of Sir ast, A.R.A.

MASS MEETING IN JOHANNESBURG.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO COMMENCE.

INDIAN WOMEN'S RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29.

A mass meeting of five hundred Indians yesterday passed a resolution to begin the passive resistance movement immediately unless the Indian demands were granted. It was also decided to ask for the Imperial Government's help.

Mr. Gandhi declared that the Indian women of Johannesburg had decided to throw in their lot with their imprisoned sisters.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TRADES FEDERATION'S PROPOSAL FOR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 28.

The Trades Federation met to-day to consider a resolution suggesting that a strike be declared as a protest against the convictions of the strike leaders. An objection was raised to the presence of an employer of labour in the person of Mrs. Fitzgerald, who was prominent during the strike disturbances. The objection was sustained by a large number and Mrs. Fitzgerald retired. She returned, subsequently, however, saying that she had counsel's advice that she could stay. As she refused to leave, a motion was carried to adjourn the meeting, which practically means that the proposal for a general strike was not carried.

LAWLESSNESS IN PERSIA.

RAIDING TRIBESMEN DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 28.

Gendarmes under a Swedish officer defeated a large force of the Lurs west of Sultanabad. The Lurs have hitherto been accustomed to make annual raids with impunity into Irk.

GERMAN ROBBED BY BRIGANDS.

Brigands have robbed and stripped a German traveller named Niedermeyer in the neighbourhood of Meshed.

HEAVY LURS CASUALITY.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A message to the "Times" from Teheran says that seventy Lurs were killed and 33 prisoners were taken and three gendarmes killed and two Persian officers severely wounded.

This success will doubtless enhance the prestige of the force throughout Persia. A second expedition is being prepared to proceed to Sultanabad.

THE NANKING INCIDENT.

BRITISH CONSUL RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NANKING, Sept. 29.

There is reason to believe that the British Consul was largely responsible for influencing the Japanese to accept a compromise by which a regiment of Chinese troops presented arms in front of the Japanese Consulate, instead of forcing Changhsun to apologise at the head of his troops according to Japan's original demands.

"FULL STEM AHEAD"

MR. REDMOND'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

"AN IMPOSING CABET COUNCIL."

QUESTION OF GEERAL ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. Redmond, in a fighti speech at Cahersiveen (Kerry) sai "We have won the fight and the sterites know they have lost it. Th arguments have failed throught the length and breadth of the Eire. I would do anything short ofetrayal of Home Rule to obtain thconsent of these men, but we cannotnd will not consent to the principle o Home Rule being thrown into themelting pot after it has twice pass the House of Commons. The sp is at the harbour's mouth—the ors are 'Full steam ahead.'"

FRESH PARTY DISCUSSION.

"TEARING UP THE PARLIMENT ACT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. Redmond's first utterance since Lord Loreburn's letter has cised a fresh discharge of party artilly.

The Press on both sides sticko their guns.

The Unionists demand a general election and declare that speeches like that of Mr. Redmond are anyway the reverse of helpful in effecting a settlement.

The Liberals endorse Mr. Redmond's view that a general election is absolutely unthinkable, as it would mean tearing up the Parliament Act. Nevertheless, the door for a conference is apparently as wide open as ever.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

MEETING AT BRODRICK CASTLE.

There is much speculation regarding the meeting at Brodrick Castle, but nothing tangible has transpired. It is pointed out that the meeting was arranged long ago for the purpose of discussing Mr. Lloyd George's land campaign, but Lord Loreburn's action has naturally changed the situation.

A REMARKABLE GATHERING.

The gathering of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Runciman at Brodrick Castle, the Chief Whip's mansion in Scotland, has become, to-day, an imposing Cabinet council with the arrival of Colonel Seely and Sir Rufus Isaacs.

It is said in Liberal quarters that the meeting has no special significance regarding Ireland, but the Conservatives affirm that it is beyond the bounds of reason to suggest that the Irish problem will not be discussed.

MR. BIRELL AND THE KING.

Mr. Birrell has gone to Balmoral to attend on the King.

THE POPE'S INDIFFERENT HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Sept. 29.

Some apprehension is felt regarding the Pope's health which is not satisfactory, although there is no specific malady. It is hoped that with rest and care he will be completely restored.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(VI.)

USE OF CASH BALANCES.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S NOTE.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle".)

In article No. 5, published yesterday, reference was made to Sir James Westland's views on the cash balances. As we are proceeding with their history it is useful to remind the reader at this stage what led that able officer to prepare his Note. The account may be given in his own words: "In passing through Bombay I had a conversation with Mr. Forbes Adam on the subject of the recent correspondence about Government cash balances between the Bombay Bank and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (of both of which institutions he is the President) on the one side, and the Government of India upon the other, and adopting the suggestion which he made to me, I propose to put on record this general sketch of the manner in which the Government cash balances are managed." This "note" of Sir James Westland, to the important contents of which we shall presently refer, must evidently be in existence in the archives of the Bombay Chamber. In the statement he read at the meeting of that body, where Sir W. Meyer, our present Finance Minister, was invited to be present, and which was published in the columns of the dailies on 29th August last, we do not notice any allusion whatever by the President to this historic Note which lucidly and exhaustively dilated on this problem. Of course, Sir Charles Armstrong was perfectly right in referring to the approaching monetary stringency ne and his colleagues, and presumably the Bank of Bombay, apprehend for the reasons stated. He did not digress, but we think it would have been fair to the Government of India itself, which, on the whole, has been extremely liberal, more liberal than warranted, had he referred to this Note of Sir James Westland. The statement was worded as if the Chamber were not in possession of any official correspondence on the, subject! At any rate, that would be the inference fairly deducible by those who are making themselves fully and fairly acquainted with the previous instructive history of the cash balances.

THE FUNDAMENTAL FACTS.

Sir James opens his "Note" by reminding the Chamber of the fundamental facts upon which depended the regulation of the balances. Those were:—

1. That the months of August, September, October and November produce far less than their proper share of revenue, and that the current expenditure during them has to be met to a considerable extent by a depletion of balances;
2. That the minimum balance with which the Government Treasury business can be worked, that is to say, .ch which we can undertake to have money ready at every treasury to meet the demand upon us, is at least eight crores of rupees.

It has been observed that the policy which dictates the regulation of the cash balances as above described is "antiquated." That, in fact, the exigencies of the expanding trade demand a revision of the policy. That, of course, is a matter which is now before the Commission. That body will, no doubt, take all relevant evidence from the officials of the Government of India and the bankers and merchants carrying on their business in this country, in order to arrive at the bottom of the facts. Much will depend on what the Government of India will have to urge as to the cash balances which its different treasuries should possess during the four months of August, September, October and November, when the outgoings for ordinary administration are necesarily in excess of the smaller revenue then flowing in. Sir James Westland opined in 1889 that at the very least eight crores should be kept during those months.

COMPARISON WITH 1890.

Now let us exhibit the revenue and expenditure as it was in 1890 and in 1912:—

	In crore rupees. 1890-91.	1912-13.
Revenue	85.74	130.57
Expenditure	82.05	125.17

It seems that on an average 10 per cent. at the least of the total expenditure was deemed essential to keep in the treasuries. If we take the same percentage the Government should hold 12½ to 13 crores. And that during a fair agricultural year only. What balance beyond this amount the Government should in these days make available to the Presidency Banks is the problem to be solved. And as we have stated it will depend on what the witnesses of the Government may have to urge as to the necessities of the Government; whether they should reserve 12 or 15 crores during the four months from August to November, will depend on the final verdict of the Commission. That verdict, when accepted by the Government, will be the era of a new departure. Meanwhile let us give Sir James Westland's narrative, so far as it related to his time, in his own words, as it will greatly elucidate what at present seems nebulous or obscure.

"There is a point at which it becomes more costly to make remittances than to increase the available cash. For example, I do not say it would be actually impossible to meet the demands on our treasuries with a minimum balance of seven crores; but it is certainly the case that any attempt to work the treasuries with that balance would be accompanied with an outlay in cost of remittances that would not fall far short of the 4 lakhs of interest which we would have to pay if we raised another crore to raise from 7 to 8 crores the amount at our disposal, and besides this there would be very great risks of our having to declare ourselves—at some of our treasuries—unable, pending the arrival of remittances to meet our current obligations. What this would mean, apart from the discredit of it, may for a moment be glanced at. We might be unable to pay the soldier and create serious discontent in the army, we might be unable to meet the current expenditure of working or constructing railways; we might be obliged to stop important Public Works an extremely costly proceeding even if they are immediately resumed.

18 CRORES THE MINIMUM RESERVE.

Of course, it will be said that here Sir James was putting an extreme case. That is so. But that officer had to point out the possible contingencies of a measure which while favouring trade would bring a deadlock, discontent, and worst, "discredit" on the Government. In high financial matters of state, caution to a degree not called for elsewhere is absolutely essential. We will not go into other minute technical details into which Sir James exhaustively entered. But it will be readily admitted that "above all, there is the consideration that the treasury must, outside the Presidency towns, absolutely depend upon its own resources, and that there is no reserve of any kind upon which it may fall back, if it is deplenished". Proceeding further, Sir James suggested that "to represent the permanently possible condition we must first of all give a margin of 20 per cent. beyond the eight crores and put down about 200 lakhs of rupees as ordinarily absorbed in the actual meeting of demand upon the treasuries. On the whole, therefore, the really practical working balance may be put down at 1,000 lakhs, and it is only excess over that amount that can be regarded as held by the Comptroller General in reserve". On this basis the Government to-day ought to reserve 18 crore rupees before any surplus is made available to trade.

The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 29th.

RAILWAY SHROFF'S PLIGHT.

THRASHED ON WAY HOME WITH STATION CASH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept 29.

A shroff employed by H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway has been brought in from Seram, a station a few miles from Wadi Junction, suffering from the effect of a seemingly merciless thrashing which he alleges was administered by the police amin of the town, whilst he was on his way home with the station cash. The victim is now in the railway hospital where medical examination revealed that he must have been struck at least sixty or seventy times.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

TWO I.C.S. AUTHORS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Hon. Mr. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, now on leave, will return to India by the s.s. Arabia, about the 30th October, and rejoin his appointment, when Mr. J. F. Gruning will revert to the province of Bihar and Orissa.

Two well-known members of the Indian Civil Service have been permitted to retire from the service before their time. One of them is Mr. H. E. L. P. Dupernex, for many years a judge in the United Provinces, and the writer of a well-known volume on people's banks and another on village banks. Another is Mr. E. J. Marclon, Opium Agent, and the author of "Trade and the Administration in British East Africa."

CHILD DROWNED IN A QUARRY.

A Hindu boy named Pandoo Govind, aged two years and a half, was drowned in a quarry hole at Dharavi on Sunday. It appeared the deceased's father took him to the quarry for a bath and leaving him near the water, the father turned round to drive away some sheep. When he turned back he missed the child and noticed some bubbles on the surface of the water. He dragged the quarry, when the body was found, but life was extinct.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 27th September 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Nothing is known in Hyderabad regarding the report emanating from Calcutta, that Mr. Ali Imam is to become the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. The statement is absolutely discredited in official circles.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATIONS HELD LAST MONTH.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The following were the successful candidates in the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Bombay University held in September 1913:—

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 43, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95, 96, 100.

No. 53 wins the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.

No. 48 wins the Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship.

No. 68 wins the Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.

INTERMEDIATE M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS.

(*In order of merit.*)

Nos. 17, 75, 62.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 34, 35, 40, 42, 44, 48, 55, 56, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 77, 80, 85, 88.

NOT CLASSED.

No. 9.

No. 17 wins the Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship.

HONOUR FOR A MYSORE PANDIT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 29.

In presenting Khillats to Pandit Subranamarya Sastri of the Indian Sanskrit Institute, Bangalore, the first recipient of the title of Mahamahopadyaya in Mysore State, Mr. Nanjundayya, the Senior Councillor, remarked: The Government of India exercises very great caution in making selections for such titles which are meant to encourage ancient learning. The receipient is a man of varied learning belonging to a family noted for hereditary learning and was much admired by the late Sir Seshadrier and Dewan Bahadur Ramachandrier, late Chief Judge of Mysore, both of whom had their religious education under him. It is one of the glories of India that ancient profound learning is not afraid of poverty and people ordinarily have great reverence for such learning. The honor has certainly drawn such eminent men from obscurity.

Badges of honor consisting of a silver star and lotus flower a laced turban and a lace cloth were then handed over to Subrahamanya Sastri who in acknowledging thanked the Government of India for encouraging ancient learning.

VICEREGAL NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Viceroy returned to Viceregal Lodge from Dhami this morning.

Lady Hardinge returned to Viceregal Lodge from The Retreat, Mashobra where she spent Sunday.

THE RESIDENT IN HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 29.

The Hon. Colonel A. F. Pinhey has gone to Bombay to meet Mrs. Pinhey arriving from England and will return to Bolar on Thursday next.

It is understood that Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., Commissioner at Peshawar will succeed Colonel Pinhey as Resident at Hyderabad in March next.

ATTEMPTED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Krishna, Luxman, a Hindu, with attempt to cheat in respect of Rs. 7-8.

The evidence showed that on Sunday last, the accused went to Maruti Ganu, a dealer in coal at Fanaswady, and purchased coal valued at Rs. 2-8 and directed it to be sent to Girgaum to his master's house. The question of payment arose and it was arranged that the accused should accompany the complainant to his master's house. The accused asked him to take Rs. 7-8 with him as his master had ten-rupee notes only. Near the gate of the house where the accused stopped, the accused asked for the Rs. 7-8 and said he would bring the ten-rupee note. The complainant's suspicions were aroused and called a police sepoy, who after making enquiries, arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.

A special general meeting of the Kshatriya Union Club was held Sunday last under the pre[si]dency Mr. Ramchandra Bhas[kar] J.P., for the purpose of to the students of the [com]munity for passing s[uch] examinations and delivering essays and [ad]tively on subjects A vote [of] the de[ad] Parali[ament] Ch[airman]

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF CHAMBER.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24

The Government of India may deprive Calcutta of its August presence, but it cannot deprive it if its commercial and financial importance. That is the real meaning of the appointment of a Comptroller-General of Paper Currency who is to have his head-quarters in Calcutta. The proposal is one which has received the support of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and although the Government of India would probably rather do anything than oblige Calcutta it has simply had to give in. To the Calcutta mind there is something pathetic about this unwilling acquiescence in the commercial supremacy of the ex-capital. It indicates afresh that the Government of India has committed itself to a hopeless task in its endeavour to "revive the ancient glories of Delhi." It is like flogging a dead horse. Calcutta is, and—*pace* always the natural pride of the residents of "Bombay the Beautiful"—it must remain the most important city in the Empire.

An interesting situation has arisen in connection with the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. A. M. Monteath, has been away in Japan, with Mr. Kenneth Mackay, endeavouring, so it is said, to negotiate a peace, or at all events an armistice, with the Japanese line which has been cutting so shrewdly into the Indian coast traffic, the main stand-by of the B. I. Company. One would hardly have expected the B. I. to be the first to open negotiations. However, Mr. Monteath has been away on this quest for more than three months, and accordingly a bye-law depriving him of his office has come into force, and members of the Chamber are invited to send in their votes for another President. As regards the next President the choice of the members is very much limited—in fact unless Mr. Crum of Graham's is able to take it on it must go more or less to Mr. R. G. Monteath, who is as well known in Bombay as he is in Calcutta. I mustn't forget by the way the editor of the "Englishman," who some years ago put up against Sir George Sutherland when a vacancy occurred on the Bengal Legislative Council! He got about one vote, and I am afraid they chaffed him about it. Barring him the choice, as I have said, really lies between Mackinnon's and Graham's. It is on the cards, of course, that Mr. Alexander Monteath may simply be re-elected. That would certainly be a graceful and well deserved compliment. Except Pat Playfair, M. C. Turner, and our late lamented worthy Sir A. A. Apcar, few men have served the Chamber in their onerous office so long as Mr. Monteath.

ROWDYISM IN EXCELSIS.

The Maud Allan controversy has been more or less ousted from public attention by the more urgent problem, from a local stand-point of what to do with "our boys." The rowdyism in which a section of the youthful European population has been indulging during the past few weeks culminated on Saturday night in a "rag" which began at the Opera House, where the performance had to be stopped, and concluded at the grand cafe of the Grand Hotel, where several youths were taken into custody. The papers are full of complainants, and the "Statesman" yesterday, pitched into the police in no measured terms, not so much for last Saturday's episode, as for the disgraceful rowdyism which is freely permitted in the principal thoroughfare on any and every Saturday night. Your contemporary asks bitterly whether such occurrences would be allowed to take place if there were a Resident Governor. As it is, the Governor is generally somewhere else, and hence the peaceful residents are called upon to put up with what is becoming a chronic and diabolical nuisance.

One of the weirdest things about this business is the number of respectable and elderly men who are taking up the cudgles for the hooligans. Why even Mr. Eardley Norton writes to the "Englishman" defending them and offering to return the value of his ticket to any attendant at the theatre who considers that he did not get his money's worth. I trust Mr. Norton will have no cause to repent his impulsive generosity! The "Statesman" [illegible] the expression "organized [illegible]guardism" to describe the ex- last Saturday night has given [illegible]te a hair-splitting discussion [illegible]blackguardism is, and what [illegible]my mind such a discussion [illegible]ignificant as the outbreak

[illegible]RUE STORY.

[illegible]al [illegible]n absolutely [illegible] would-be [illegible]en a trial [illegible], favour [illegible]ering [illegible]old [illegible]

them." A few days afterwards the rejected chauffeur came to the would be employer and asked him for a certificate to the effect that he could not drive! On being asked the reason for this extraordinary request he said he had been taken on as a cleaner by a gentleman who had just gone in for a new, handsome and very expensive car. A chauffeur was also employed by the said gentleman, and kept one key of the garage, while the cleaner kept the other. It appears that one or other of them—each sturdily denies all knowledge of the matter, it need scarcely be said—took out the fine new car for a joy ride, and smashed it. Hence the cleaner's ingenuous request. His line of thought was that if he could get a sahib to testify in writing that he could not drive the blame would fall entirely on the chauffeur. I don't see that it quite follows, but the idea is an ingenious one, and anyhow the story is absolutely true.

A POPULAR PROFESSOR.

An eloquent testimony to the relations which *might* prevail between Europeans and Indians is afforded by the demonstrations which have taken place in connection with the approaching departure of Professor Stephen from the Scottish Churches College. Mr. Stephen is a man who has never bulked very largely in the public eye, and has hardly ever been mentioned in the Press. He is a man you never saw in "Society," and it is possible that a good many "Society" people would have looked curiously at him if he had ever ventured within its charmed circle, for he certainly was the very antithesis of the sleek-headed, blase person who is most popular with its habitues. But no one could mix in Indian society without very speedily knowing about Professor Stephen, as a man who had won the enthusiastic affection of his students though sheer integrity and kindness. Some years ago, when the anarchist movement was at its height, I was told that in the event of a successful rising Professor Stephen would be about the only European not a hair of whose head would be injured. There are a good many of the aforesaid hairs, so that the undertaking was proportionately significant! However seriously we may or may not take this remark, however, it does indicate that Professor Stephen has obtained an absolutely unique position among the rising generation in Bengal, a position similar to that held by the late Dr. K. S. Macdonlad in his time. It is extremely fortunate for Calcutta that he is not severing his connection with the city, as he returns to us next year as a Professor in the Presidency College.

The Hon. Mr. Hornell presided on Saturday at the latest of the farewell functions, and seized the opportunity of referring to the time when Prof. Stephen and he sat together on the Senate. It was most pathetic, and I hope the pathos appealed to his audience as much as the humour of it appeals to me!

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has once more pronounced against separation of Executive and Judicial, ranging itself in this connection alongside the European Defence Association. It is these exhibitions of reaction which render co-operation difficult between the European and Indian communities. Nothing can be more certain than that the essential interests of all non-officials, both Indian and European, are identical. The Europeans themselves are quite ready to admit it when their views clash with those of the jacks-in-office and are by the latter ocntemptuously ignored. Yet when a question like the separation of Executive and Judicial crops up all they can think of is the necessity for strengthening the arm of the Executive. As though it was the strength of the Executive which won India for the British, and preserves it for them!! As though the strength of the Executive made the position of the non-official European one iota pleasanter or better! It is notorious that but for the respect which the Judicial tribunals have inspired in the Indian mind the Executive would be without an Empire to govern!

BENGAL AND THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

I was considerably surprised to read in the "Bengalee" yesterday that so many people in this part of India were interested in the People's Bank of India. As a rule Bengalees are not inclined to trust outside finance concerns, unless indeed they are under British management. Yet, according to your contemporary, Bengal is heavily interested in the People's Bank, both as depositors and and shareholders. The "Bengalee" complains that shareholders in this part of the world were kept in the dark as to the state of affairs in Lahore. I imagine that this grievance is by no means confined to Bengali shareholders to the state of affairs in Lahore.

It has been suggested by more than one writer that the present crisis provides a golden opportunity for public spirited Indians to come forward and prevent Swadeshi concerns from collapsing. It is claimed for both these Banks that their position is essentially sound, and that if they can only weather the present crisis all their shareholders and depositors will get their money back and the financial philanthropist will have the glory of having saved the country from discredit and loss! It is certainly an original idea, and it is infinitely to be desired that hundreds and thousands of innocent people should be saved from ruin. On the other hand it is a little difficult to imagine philanthropists on this side of India, at all events, pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for any Punjabi financiers. Should the idea materialize it would certainly be the most convincing exposition of Indian unity that has ever been given.

MAGISTRATES AND BAIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Public of Bombay and especially that part of it which consists of the voiceless poor are indebted to you for bringing to notice two glaring defects in connection with the administration of the criminal law in this City, the misuse of the Magistrate's courts to recover bad and doubtful claims and the treatment of untried prisoners. But in both regards you do the Magistrates an injustice and in response to many requests I crave your indulgence to publish the professional view of these matters.

That the former evil is far more common and widespread than is realized by the Magistrates or those in authority over them is well known to the members of the profession who practise in the criminal courts. It would be little or no exaggeration to assert that among a large section of our citizens the filing of an information or even the threat to do so, has come to be regarded as a legitimate and more efficacious way of recovering a debt than a decree of the High Court duly attested and sealed. But, from a number of confidences I have received from clients and numerous discussions in the Police Court Libraries, I can vouch that it is not the want of caution on the part of the Magistrates in issuing process, as to which there is and can be no reasonable complaint, but the ease with which convictions can be obtained and upheld under the modern practice which operates on the minds of intended victims, and affords a lucrative source of income to the professional blackmailer.

Similarly with regard to the question of accepting bail from persons accused of non-bailable offences the principles you quote as guides to the Magistrates are long out of date. The rule now laid down for the courts of this Presidency is that a person accused of a non-bailable offence, no matter by whom, is not to be relased on bail pending his trial, except in special circumstances, and various decisions on the subject of it have restricted the application of the term "special circumstances," and enlarged the meaning of the expression "reasonable grounds for believing the accused to have been guilty of the offence of which he is accused," as for instance in the famous Hoti Mardan Case, where the facts that the accused was too seriously ill to be confined in jail and had come all the way from Hoti Mardan purposely to surrender himself for trial before his arrest were held not to be sufficiently special circumstances to justify bail being accepted and the mere unsworn statement of a police officer that he had evidence in his possession showing the accused had committed an offence were held to afford good reason for believing he had committed the offence of which he was accused. So that its practical application at the present time is that the Magistrates are bound to commit every person accused of a non-bailable offence to jail until he can either before or in the course of his trial prove his innocence. That this rule is harsh and unsuited to a civilized state is obvious, but the present Magistrates are not to blame for it, as the history of the case will show. Many years ago, when Mr. C. P. Cooper was Chief Presidency Magistrate, and, as far as I remember, during the time of Mr. Sanders Slater also, and while the now discredited doctrine that a man must be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty was still considered good law, the principles propounded by you were also considered sound, and applications for bail were argued and dealt with chiefly on the basis of the necessity of securing the presence of the accused at his trial. Due weight was no doubt given to the nature of the offence laid, but it was not the overwhelming consideration, as evidenced by the fact that in a case in which I was concerned bail was accepted for a man accused of murder. In effect this meant that in all cases the courts claimed and execised a right to determine if bail should be accepted. This was, no doubt, bad law, but no great evil ensued from it, and you did not in those days hear the bitter complaints of injustice that you do to-day. In 1906 Mr. N. W. Kemp then Chief Presidency Magistrate discovered the error, and expressed the opinion that the intention of the legislature was not that the necessity of securing the attendance of the accused at his trial should guide the courts in accepting bail but the nature of the accusation, the practical effect of which is to transfer the discretion thitherto exercised by the courts to the accuser, no matter whether he be a police officer of little experience or legal training or a person actuated by the most corrupt or malicious motives. The question was referred to the High Court, who in the case of Emperor *vs.* Nensi Hansraj, upheld this view, and laid down the rule I have above quoted, which has been followed ever since. That the rule works frequent hardship and even ruin to innocent persons is common knowledge to all who practice in the Police Courts, and that the Magistrates who are bound by it feel this, and endeavour to do practical justice in spite of it, is proved by the fact that almost daily when informations are laid for non-bailable offences against persons whom they know to be of respectable positions, or any doubt arises as to the bona fides of the complaint they abstain from issuing warants and only issue notices to show cause why process should not issue, and if and on the argument of the notice they find a full trial to be necessary convert the notice into a summons only.

This however is at best a makeshift. If the rule is good law it is undeniable it shld be invariably acted upon, and is equally undeniable the law shoube no respector of persons.

Bthat the law requires immediate amenent cannot I venture to submit mit of any argument.

Yours etc.,
H. A. H. PAYNE.

MBAY, Sept. 29.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Si—After weary waiting for many yearyour valuable paper having at lastfurnished a channel through whiwe can openly and frankly expresour views and seek redress for ourng and ill-attended grievances, andging encouraged by the long and leard editorial published in your issuof the 26th instant even humbie andsignificant persons like me may ventre to express their views in the hopthat greater minds and weightier pers may take up the subject and worit to its proper end. None can so fly and so well appreciate the valuof your editorial on the subject of fl in criminal cases as those unfortate beings who have to deal day aftday with the miserable crimin: a subject that has for years occied the minds of great legal hea and has been agitated and discus apparently to no purpose in law libries and lawyers' chambers; and pub thanks are due to you for havingt last made it a public question. Kie Emperor v. V. S. Dhotre is onof the innumberable cases of its kinwhich illustrate very forcibly that soni amendment is needed but the quion is whether that amendment shoi be in the wording of the Sectioor the framing of the judicial min.HHundreds before Mr. Dhotre havfallen case victims to this unfortune defect. Mr. Dhotre's cases com to light only because he lucly happened to be a man of subance possessing sufficient sinews of ir to fight the battle to its bitter endBut what about those miserable wrehes who have spent their last pen and spent it in vain in the Low Courts to establish their innocen and have absolutely no means wherer to proceed further. Their mouful groans fall upon the deaf earof the jail warders and their brch of complaints cannot travel beyon the four walls of the jail. Whenever an application for bail before a tria is made to the learned Magistrats, on behalf of an under-trial prisner, the first question that is putby the Magistrate to the prosecutig public officer is whether he has in Is possession sufficient materials to secure a conviction, and once an affimative answer is given by that officer, the application, however, strongly ased and well founded, is as a rulerefused. The result is that the discrcion as regards bail, originally intened to be vested in the judicial officer is transferred to the petty prosecutin police officer. It is his opinion that materials in his possession are sufficiet to establish the guilt that must decio the question whether the accused sould be baled out or not. Does the section of the Crimminal Procedure Code, say that the accused shall not b released if there appears a reasonable ground to the police officer to belive that he has committed the offence Now in the first place even supposing that the officer has made an arrest on insufficient grounds and has not sufficient materials to secure a conviction, is it likely, even considering him to be a very scrupulous and straightforward officer, that he would admit that defect in the prosecution? Would not such an admission naturally lead to the next pertinent question that if he has not sufficient material to secure a conviction, how was he justified in making the arrest? Therefore, to save himself from that situation, he is bound in every case to state that his case is strong and well supported; the prosecuting officer having heard only one side of the story and basing his opinion on facts only and not considering the legal aspect of the case is not and cannot possibly be in a position to say at the beginning of the trial whether he will be able to secure a conviction or not; and to go upon the opinion of the police officer, under such circumstances is as derogatory to the dignity of the Court as it is distressing and disastrous to an accused person. Innumerable prosecutions pronounced by the police officers to be strong and well founded have most hopelessly failed on preliminary points of law and jurisdiction. His opinion therefore cannot under any circumstances be considered a safe criterion. Every refusal of well founded and reasonable application for bail is presuming the guilt of the accused before he is tried, a frame of mind so directly contradictory to that much discredited doctrine of British Jurisprudence, that every man should be presumed innocent till he is found guilty, a doctrine so dear to the moralist but so rare to the actual practitioners, much oftener honoured in its breach than observance; so that sometimes a man is presumed to be guilty till at great cost he is proved to be innocent. No doubt it is absolutely necessary that the attendance of an accused person must be secured, particularly when his guilt is well-nigh established, and therefore in cases where it appears that an accused person is likely to abscond to evade law, or that his attendance and arrest have been secured with difficulty, the application for bail would be justly and properly refused; the likelihood of his absconding being greater, if the offence with which he is charged is graver and the penalty more severe. Therefore application for bail would also be properly refused when the charge is of a very serious nature and there appears to be reasonable grounds for his conviction; but in all other doubtful cases of petty nature all refusals to bail are encroachments upon the liberty of the subject not justified by law and not warranted by the expediency or the circustances or necessities of the case.

Sometimes a police officer bases and seriously urges his objection to bail on the ground that if an accused person is liberated he is likely to tamper with the prosecution witness and thus make the task of the prosecution, more difficult. And strangely enough such objections are often upheld and applications for bail refused on that ground. When so much anxiety is displayed for the prosecution, no thought is turned towards the defence of the poor accused suffering by his remaining in custody. Thus a provision of law originally intended to secure the ends of justice by ensuring the attendance of accused is made use of to facilitate the task of the prosecuting officer.

Probably the learned Magistrates themselves desire a change and amendment. Their sympathies are often for accused persons, and sometimes they refuse applications for bail with apology declaring that they are helpless as their hands are tied by the law. We do not know whether the law ties their hands or they tie their hands theselves. The same law administered by some more liberal Magistrates works without mischief and most smoothly and harmoniously. Some gentlemen sit to administer justice others to administer law only, perhaps forgetting that strict administration of law often means administration of grave and serious injustice.

Yours etc.,
KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.
BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION IN RUMANIA.

BUKAREST JOURNAL'S APPRECIATION.

The "Viitorul," a newspaper published at Bukarest, publishes an appreciatory account of the work of the first Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission to Turkey. After the work of the Mission had concluded at Omerli, five members in charge of Dr. C. Mahomed Husain proceeded to Bukarest the other members returning to India. They have since been working under the directions of the Romanian Government in Silistra and elsewhere and are at present employed in quelling an outbreak of cholera at Plevora.

The journal writes:—The first show of sympathy that came to us from foreign countries at the time of mobilization was from the Indian Red Crescent Mission, which, after the end of the first Balkan War came to Rumania from the Chatalja lines to offer us its help instead of going back to its own country.

The arrival of these sympathetic guests impressed us very deeply, for we knew why they were coming. The mission has got six members, viz., Dr. C. Mahomed Husain in charge of the mission, Drs. M. B. Mulgund and Nisar Ahmed, and Messrs. S. M. Ronshan, Rahimkhan and Badsha as dressers and nurses. Immediately after our troops crossed over the old Bulgarian frontier and occupied Silistra, the War Department decided to send the Indian Mission in that region, whose inhabitants are mostly Mussalmans. Some days ago, the mission came back to Bukarest.

One of the members, Mr. Badsha, who represents a newspaper of Madras ("The Mahomedan") told an interviewer that their presence in Rumania was due to the fact that the Indian Musalmans felt very grateful to Romania for having been one of the first to send a Medical Mission to Turkey, the fact will be ever remembered by the Christian world that for the first time in history the Red Crescent came to the help of the Red Cross.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Major Boileau, 2nd Gurkhas, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Army Headquarters, is granted leave for one year.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieut.-Col. M. R. Hurly, 92nd Punjabis, as Commandant of the 72nd Punjabis in February next.

Capt. Sparling, 57th Rifles, and Lieut. Porter, 6th Cavalry, have been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut. Briscoe, 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, of the 5th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, Territorial Force.

Lieut.-Colonel Chitty, 105th Mahrattas, succeeds as Commandant of that Regiment in February next.

Captain E. J. Ross is transferred from the 75th to the 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Capt. Anderson, 33rd Cavalry, is appointed to the Army Remount Department.

The following transfers of Royal Engineer Officers are ordered:—Major Marshall from Bangalore to Banuu, as Assistant Commander, Royal Engineers; Capt. Bell from Mhow to Quetta Division.

The following Unattached List Officers have been posted as follows:—2nd Lieut. A. F. R. Lumly, 62th Punjabis; 2nd Lieut. W. Cooper, 53rd Sikhs; 2nd Lieut. R. R. Ewing, 61st Pioneers; 2nd Lieut. R. C. Woodhouse, 83rd Infantry; 2nd Lieut. M. E. Crane, 97th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. A. S. Reilly, 69th Punjabis; 2nd Lieut. F. B. Spooner, 30th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. J. A. C. May-Somerville, 11th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. H. P. Thomas, 126th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. W. V. MacCalmont, 10th Jats; 2nd Lieut. D. A. Cameron, V. C. Corps of Guides; 2nd Lieut. E. S. Rind, 24th Punjabis; 2nd Lieut. R. H. W. Welsh, 16th Cavalry.

PUNJAB BANK FAILURE.

MR. HARKISHEN LAL BLAMED.

ADVANCES TO HIMSELF AND FRIENDS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

The *Arya Patrika* of Lahore, the English weekly which has led the crusade against the concerns of Mr. Harkishen Lal, who had been blamed for causing the collapse of his banks, has come out with a statement of the causes of the banks' failure as justification for its attitude. It is a resume of statements made during the last nine months.

The *Arya Patrika* reiterates that the banks have come to grief because lakhs of the money of the shareholders and depositers were locked up by Mr. Harkishen Lal in lands, buildings and machinery, in losing concerns, and because he made advances from it to himself and friends, from some of whom it could not be recovered easily and in full, while a very small sum was kept in a liquid condition.

Of the People's Banks working capital of 1,57,00,000 lakhs, about 91 lakhs were advanced to companies started and managed by Mr. Harkishen Lal, to the directors of the said companies, and to his private firms. A statement given by the *Arya Patrika* shows that the sums advanced to the companies of which his private firm, Messrs. Harkishen Lal and Co., are managing agents, amounted to about Rs. 44 lakhs; to the concerns of which Mr. Harkishen Lal is proprietor and partner, Rs. 3,65,000; to companies of which Mr. Harkishan Lal and his sons are proprietors, partners, contractors, or lessees, nearly Rs. 13,00,000; to his private concerns Rs. 2,32,000; to the directors of his different companies Rs. 12,36,000; to friends and firms of friends of Mr. Harkishen Lal and his sons proprietors, partners, contractors, or lessees, nearly Rs. 13,00,000; to his private concerns Rs. 2,32,000; to the directors of his different companies Rs. 12,36,000; to friends and firms of friends of Mr. Harkishen Lal Rs. 9,21,000. Lastly, besides loans to his private concerns, Mr. Harkishen Lal's personal overdraft on the People's Bank was Rs. 4,48,000, the borrowing director, Malik Girdhari Lal, brother-in-law of Mr. Harkishen Lal and Director of the Amritsar Bank, took over Rs. 85,000; the Managing Director of the Amritsar Bank took Rs. 80,000; a director of the Bharat Insurance Co. took Rs. 5,66,000; a director of the Punjab Cotton Press Rs. 90,000. Another director, now deceased, who has left his private property to Mr. Harkishen Lal, took two 2,75,000.

The total amount of loans advanced by the Amritsar Bank to concerns of Mr. Harkishen Lal is Rs. 18,15,000.

LOANS TO LOSING CONCERNS.

Among the borrowing companies two cases are the most conspicuous. The Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills, of which Mr. Harkishen Lal was the Managing Director until lately, and which has been a losing concern for some time, was advanced by the People's Bank Rs. 7,41,000 and by the Amritsar Bank Rs. 6,46,000. The Punjab Cotton Press, also a losing concern for some time, and of which Mr. Harkishen Lal has been the Managing Agent or Managing Director, was advanced over 20 lakhs by the People's Bank.

The figures of the Peoples' Bank are published on the authority of a letter addressed to the directors of that bank in January last by Rao Bahadur Hariji Mal, banker of Peshawar, one of the leading shareholders of Mr. Harkishen Lal's concerns, the statements of which letter have never been challenged though repeatedly referred to in the *Arya Patrika*.

The *Arya Patrika* asks what steps were taken by the directors of the two banks to recover the sums due from the debtors since January last when criticism in the public Press began? Did the directors institute suits against the debtors noted above? If not, why? The directors had ample time to recover considerable amounts of the debts due to the banks. If those had been recovered the losses to the shareholders and depositors would not have been so large as they now will be.

OPEN LETTER FROM AUDITORS.

In connection with the affairs of the People's Bank of India, it is understood that Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons, auditors, have addressed the following letter, dated September, to the directors of the People's Bank of India:—

Gentlemen,—"With the suspension of payments by the People's Bank of India, Ld., until the 20th instant, when a general meeting of the shareholders has been called, we have been receiving numerous enquiries regarding the affairs of the bank. It seems that there is a general complaint everywhere that no authenticated information is available. Under the circumstances, and in fairness to the shareholders, we beg to request you to publish and circulate all the correspondence that has passed between the directors and ourselves, and reports addressed to the shareholders for the several past half-years. Please publish and circulate [illegible] dated the 12th August, [illegible] for explanations and information the accounts, balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the bank, addressed to you for the half-year ending 30th June, 1913, which has not been replied to, in spite of several reminders.

We may add that you would also please publish and circulate correspondence in connection with certain books and papers withheld from us, though called for several times.

"In conclusion, we may state that in case the above information is not published and circulated, we shall be obliged in the interest of our reputation and of our good name to take such steps as we may be advised."

A letter somewhat on the same lines has been addressed to the director of the Amritsar Bank.

LAHORE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

Protests and requests are coming from outside shareholders, to the Directors of the People's Bank, against meetings being held so early as the 30th instant, and 1st October, and desiring a postponement to later dates. The time given to shareholders has not been sufficient, nor the materials placed before them adequate, to enable them to come to a satisfactory judgment. The complaint of the local shareholders is that the Civil Courts will reopen after the long vacation on the 1st October, and if the banks go into voluntary liquidation meanwhile, proceedings in Court against the Directors will be barred. The general desire is that Official Liquidators should be appointed by the Court, and that Government should institute an Official enquiry.

A meeting of shareholders and depositors of the People's and Amritsar Banks, was held at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, last night under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Mulchand who came from Ajmere. A resolution recommending the reconstruction of the banks was passed. There were shareholders from outside present at the meeting.

A MOONLIGHT SCHOOL.

One of the most touching stories of educational advance that could well be imagined comes to light in a recent Government publication—Bulletin No. 530 of the United States Bureau of Education, entitled "Illiteracy in the United States," and, in much smaller type, "An Experiment for its Elimination," says the New York "World's Work."

Here is the essence of it:

To wait for a new generation of illiterate men women, and children to die is a slow and painful process. That there is a shorter way to the reduction and elimination of illiteracy has been proved by Mrs. Cora Stewart, Superintendent of some schools in Kentucky. She organised schools especially for them to read and write. Mrs. Stewart decided to open night schools for adults on moonlight nights in the public schoolhouses of the country. She outlined her plan to the teachers and called for volunteers. All the teachers of the country responded. On Labour Day these teachers visited the homes of the people throughout the country, explained the plan and announced that moonlight schools would be opened the next evening.

It was expected that the response would be slow, but more than 1,200 men and women from 18 to 86 years old were enrolled the first evening. They came trooping over the hills and out of the hollows, some to add to the meagre education received in the inadequate schools of their childhood, some to receive their first lessons in reading and writing. Among those were not only illiterate farmers and their illiterate wives, sons, and daughters, but also illiterate merchants or and illiterate lumbermen. Mother "storekeepers," illiterate ministers, bent with age, came that they might learn to read letters from absent sons and daughters, and that they might learn for the first time to write to them. Almost one-third of the population of the county was enrolled.

"They had all the excuses and all the barriers which any people might offer—high hills, bridgeless streams, rugged roads, weariness from the day's hard toil, the shame of beginning study late in life, and all the others; but they were not seeking excuses—they were sincerely and earnestly seeking knowledge," says Mrs. Stewart. "Their interest, their zeal, and their enthusiasm were wonderful to witness. It was truly an inspiring sight to see these aged pupils bending over the desks which their children and grandchildren had occupied during the day. Their delight in learning and their pride in their achievements exceeded any joy that I have ever witnessed."

DEATH OF A MADRAS OCTOGENARIAN

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The death occurred on Saturday of Mr. James McFarland at the age of 86 years. [illegible] enlisted in the 16th [illegible] and was tran[illegible]ndian Regiment [illegible]ished his servi[illegible]d the circumstances, and in fairness to th[illegible]ently shareholders, we beg to request y[illegible]e de- to publish an[illegible] circulate all the [illegible]ployees respondence that has passed bet[illegible]pany. the directors and ourselves, ar[illegible]morn- reports addressed to the shar[illegible]. The for the several past half-year[illegible] Jack please publish and circulate [illegible]y the dated the 12th August, [illegible] Chris for explanations and in[illegible]

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

DHONDIRAM LAXMAN KIRAD (APPELLANT-DEFENDANT) No. 1.

vs.

GULAB HARIDAS AND OTHERS. (RESPONDENTS-ORIGINAL PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT) No. 2.

This was an appeal from the decision of the District Assistant Judge of Poona, Mr. Balak Ram.

The original suit, filed in the court of the First Class Sub-judge of Poona, was for the recovery from the defendants of Rs. 3,489 inclusive of interest and costs.

The plaint alleged that the plaintiff had been taken in adoption by Haridas bin Mahandas and the defendants were the sons of Fundabai, the daughter of Haridas. For some time the plaintiff was in defendants' service and for several years after that he traded in partnership with them and others in timber, etc. One of the concerns with which they had dealings was the timber business of one Laxman Ramchandra Kirad, in which plaintiff and the defendants had certain shares. All the papers, accounts, etc., of that concern were in the custody of the defendants. The plaintiff's mother Kemabai had deposited at interest in Shake 1804 the sum of Rs. 500 in Kirad's shop in the name of her daughter Fundabai. In Shake 1826, the amount with interest from year to year reached the total of Rs. 4,963-7-0, which the plaintiff demanded as rightly belonging to him. An agreement was then arrived at with the consent of defendants' mother to divide the amount equally between the plaintiff and the defendants.

RUN AT A LOSS.

Thereafter defendants told the plaintiff that the Kirad shop showed a loss and that plaintiff's share thereof was Rs. 6,100-11-6. The accounts had not been settled and adjusted, nor were they shown to the plaintiff; only the "adhava" (abstract) drawn by the Karkun was presented to him and, after setting off his share in Fundabai's deposit, the net balance of Rs. 241-1-0 was found against him. The plaintiff alleged that the "adhava" was prepared with the object of misleading him. Two copies of the "adhava" were prepared and signed by the plaintiff and the two defendants and one copy was given to him and the other kept by the defendants.

Subsequently, in a suit for winding up Kirad's concern, the Court found that the said business had not only not led to any loss, but had actually made a profit of Rs. 1,542, the plaintiff's therein coming to Rs. 514.

FRAUD ALLEGED.

The plaintiff came to know for the first time when the account was taken by the Court, that he had been led by fraud and deceit to sign the "adhavas." He, therefore, contended that he was not bound by them. Further, the "adhavas" were signed subject to errors excepted. Plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to recover the amount claimed by him after deducting what was due to the defendants.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants stated that plaintiff was in the service of Kirad's shop, but a partner therein for some 40 years. The plaintiff managed the shop as well as their other affairs, as they were minors when their father died. In Shake 1824, plaintiff and defendants went through the accounts and came to terms and prepared "yadis" which were signed by them all. Ganpat Punyaji, one of the partners in the shop had taken advances from the said shop to the extent of Rs. 4,000. For the payment of the said amount he gave the "havala" to Nana Bhore, which was accepted by the plaintiff and the defendants and the amount credited to Ganpat's "khata" with the shop; but it was not actually recovered and became ultimately unrecoverable. This fact was well known to the plaintiff and each party held himself responsible for one-half of the said amount and treated it as a debt due by the said shop.

In a suit filed against Ganpat for dissolution of partnership, the said "havala" debt was not taken into account. This had caused the difference in the amount shown in the "yadis" and the amount fixed in the said suit and the plaintiff wished now to taken advantage of it.

The plaintiff was well posted in the affairs of the shop and his allegati[on] that the Yadis were signed in co[n]sequence of defe[ndants'] misrep[resentation] ...

Mr. Bhide, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the respondents.

On consideration, their Lordships reversed the decree. The plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs throughout.

ACQUITTED OF WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* BALI MARUTI AND BABADYA CHAMAR.

This was an application for revision against the decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge, Poona, who convicted the accused technically under Section 342 I. P. C. and fined them.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The accused No. 8 Babadya Chamar owed Rs. 140 to the complainant Dhagu, and had given him a *Nokarnama* for Rs. 35. Dhagu told him to go to work in his field for the Nokarnama. He said the complainant should go to his house to settle the matters; and on 16th of December 1912 (the day of offence) the accused No. 8 consented to go to the complainant's field that night to water the sugar-cane crops. Dhagu went to the accused No. 8's house at his request to settle the account. When Dhagu reached Chamarwada, the remaining accused came there, and while he was standing on the threshhold of Babadya's house, the accused Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 pushed him inside the house. Babadya's wife was inside the house and he had gone out to some work. The accused No. 1 Bali locked the door. All the accused demanded from the complainant Rs. 1,000, if he wanted to get himself out of the house; if not they would kill him and collect all the villagers and tell them that he was found with the wife of a Chambhar and must therefore be excommunicated. One Alitai in the meanwhile said that Dhagu should pay something to the accused and get himself released from the house in which he was confined, if not the accused would beat him. The accused No. 1 told Alitai to get to Dhagu's house with his nephew and fetch Rs. 500; which was immediately done and the money was counted out to Bali. Then two receipts were got written in the hand of one Narayan Gaikwad and the thumb impressions of Dhagu taken on them by taking out his hand through cracks of the door, and then he was taken out of the house after three or four hours' wrongful confinement.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDING.

The present applicants with six others were charged before the First Class Magistrate of Poona under Sections 384 and 347 of the Indian Penal Code, with wrongfully confining the complainant to extort money. The First Class Magistrate acquitted the accused Nos. 1 to 7, as there was no direct evidence against them as regards the charge under Section 347 I. P. C. But he convicted the accused No. 8 under Sections 347, and 384; the accused No. 1 Bali, under Section 384; the accused Nos. 2, 5 and 6 under Sections 384 and 109. The accused Nos. 3, 4 and 7, though present at the time of the offence had taken no active part and hence for want of sufficient evidence he acquitted them under Section 258 Criminal Procedure Code. He ordered that the accused No. 8 Babadya should undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence that is 4 months in all and also should pay a fine of Rs. 10 for each offence, i.e., Rs. 20 in all or in default to suffer 20 days' further rigorous imprisonment; that Bali should undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment; that the accused Nos. 2, 5 and 6 should pay 50 rupees' fine each or in default should undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

SESSIONS JUDGE REDUCES SENTENCE.

The Sessions Judge in appeal reduced the sentence passed on appellant Bali to one of a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days and that passed on appellant Babadya to one of a fine of Rs. 5 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

Their Lordships acquitted both the accused-applicants, and ordered the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

Mr. Maulgavkar appeared for the accused-applicants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

PATHAN MONEY-LENDER SENTENCED.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao, Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, three Pathans, Inayatkhan Islam, Hanimulla Ahmedulla, and Karani Mahabub, appeared charged the instance of Deputy Inspector tterfield with causing grievous to one Ramdayal Jageshwar. the three accused in question oney-lenders. It appears that ya, a milkman, had borrowed n sum of money from the first which he had hitherto failed On Friday last the first ng with the other two some other Pathans, clubs and sticks, went to and demanded the Pathans struck him on stick and felled him Ramdayal, the com- red to interfere on n the whole band him and assault- tal manner in- s on his head ran away in were arrest- hree accused Worship be- ong and to three nt each.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

176-13—Bhai K & G. Shriman Goswami Tekayet Shri 108 Shri Gordharlalji Girdhariji Marajah v. Kanji Mowji Durvedi & ors. Edg. G W & Co. Ard H D & Co. Part heard.

408-12—Edg. G W & Co. Shri Benna Bettiji Maharaj v. Shriman Goswami Tikayet Shri 107 Shri Gordhanlalji Gerdhariji Maharaj Bhai K & G. Part heard.

T & I J 8-13—Edg. G. W. & Co. Kanji Mowji Dwivedi v Shriman Goswsmi Tikayet Shri 108 Shri 108 Shri Girdharlalji Girdharji Maharaj Bhai & K. & G. Ard. H. D. & Co.

606-08—Jehangir M. & S. Gajanan Vinayek v Wamanrao Shamrao & anr. Sham M. & H.

89-13—Dapbtory F. & D. Annie Caroline Gomes & ors. v Manoel Philip Gomes & ors. Motichand & D. Dapb. F. & D.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

L & I J. 6-12—Bhimji & Co. Jivandas Doongersay & anr. v. Bai Jivibai widow. Soonderdas & Co.

For Further directions and Costs on Acting Assistant-Commissioner's Report.

677-11—Sham M. & D. Mariambai widow Mahomedbhai Nooruddin Warliwalla & ors. v Mulji Kh. & D. Jehangir & S. Manchershaw & N.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard. 26-8-13.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard 26-8-13.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshy v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Nivabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Coll Ld. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Gods Bazaar Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F & D. R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsee & anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate-& ors. v. Memraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H W & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

498-13—Dikshit & P. Magonlla Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas. Tyabji D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Co. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alia. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E G. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

Before the Prothanotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

S. No. P P No. 79-13-16—In person. Narayen Ramji Bhatkar v. Manaji Juggonnath Bhatkar, & ors. Judah & Solomon (for a pauper).

529-12-21-13—In Person. Ismail Sulcer v. Yacoob Haji Hassan & ors.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Pascoel D'Souza was charged by Sub-Inspector Raghunath Narayan with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 47 belonging to Mahomed Diam Shonamardi. The accused is employed by the complainant as rent collector. On the 9th instant the complainant stated, the accused handed him Rs. 110 as rent collected instead of Rs. 128. On making enquiries the complainant found out that the difference of Rs. 18 had been paid by a men tenant. On instituting enquiries he ascertained that an additional Rs. 29 had also been collected from other tenants, which amount the accused misappropriated. Yesterday the accused was seen by the complainant at Byculla and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

STORM-WATER DRAINS TO BE COVERED.

CONDITION OF ROADS

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

Before the business of the meeting was commenced, the President appealed to the members not to carry on side conversation in the manner they did at certain intervals of the debate and thus prolong the work of the Corporation. He asked them to extend the same courtesy to every member which they expected him to extend to them.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Dr. E. Moses moved: 'That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the following extract from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr at the Legislative Council Meeting of the 29th ultimo:—

"Experience had shown that the Municipal road side drains constituted a series of most prolific breeding places for mosquitoes and all the time and trouble spent upon the closing up of wells and cisterns, filling in low-lying lands, and generally preventing the formation of stagnant collections of water would be wasted if the Municipal storm-water drains were not properly sealed up as soon as the rains were over";

and he be requested to report as to the necessity and cost of covering up the storm-water drains every year as soon as the rains are over.'

Dr. E. Moses said that the remarks of Mr. Orr were a sufficient justification for his proposition. Besides members were aware of the sarcastic remarks made by Dr. Bentley in his report regarding the measures taken by the Corporation in this matter.

RS. 10,000 TO BE SET APART.

The proposition having been seconded, the Municipal Commissioner said the question had been engaging the very serious consideration of the executive and steps had already been taken in the manner suggested in the proposition. It was very difficult to hermetically seal the drains in the fair weather but he proposed to allot Rs. 10,000 in the next year's budget for this purpose but in the meantime the health department and the public works department were in correspondence on the matter.

In view of this explanation, Dr. Moses was allowed to withdraw his proposition.

A LARGE ORDER.

Dr. E. Moses next moved: "That since Section 381 of the Municipal Act has been amended, the Commissioner be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to fill in and, if necessary, to drain off all pools, ditches, ponds, quarry-holes and low-lying places in the city so as to prevent them from forming breeding places of mosquitoes; and he be requested to provide, if necessary, an adequate sum in the next Budget for this purpose."

The proposition having been seconded, the Commissioner said this proposition was rather a large order. This particular section had not yet received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and the proposition was therefore premature. Apart from that, it was absolutely impracticable to carry it out. The question had been engaging very great attention of the executive.

Dr. Moses, thereupon, withdrew the proposition.

CONDITION OF ROADS IN THE CITY.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji next moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the present deplorable condition of Municipal roads.

Mr. Manmohandass said their roads at present were not fit to be called rural roads and the condition of Frere, Haines and Kalbadevie Roads was simply deplorable.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked for a special report as to what special measures he proposed to take to get the roads in proper condition, observing the present condition of roads was due to an exceptional monsoon.

Mr. Manmohandass accepted this as a rider and the proposition was accordingly amended.

Mr. Petit thought that repairs should be taken in hand immediately the monsoon was over.

Mr. Wacha said their roads had greatly improved and it was no use saying that there were no good roads. He thought that members ought to be proud in this particular matter and should not slap the Municipality on the face. He admitted the roads were bad here and there but following the vicious method of the "Times of India" was no good.

Col. Collie thought that like Scotland they must standardise the axles and wheels of the vehicles to improve the condition of the roads.

The proposition was then carried.

ADULTERATION OF SWEET OIL.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, Solicitor, next moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to enquire the extent to which adulteration of sweet oil with a certain mineral oil known as white oil is carried on in Bombay and to report at an early date as to the injurious effects of the said oil on the human constitution and to state what steps he has taken or intends to take to prevent such adulteration."

The proposition being seconded was carried.

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

"CAPT. HARRISON'S" CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. charged William George S. Harrison, alias Capt. Harrison, alias Capt. Elton alias the Hon. N. Stakes, with cheating Germanie Maxe, a French woman in respect of a large sum of money.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been led, the accused was asked to make his statement. He said he had absolutely no intention of cheating the complainant. At Pondicherry he had intended to keep his promise of taking her with him to Africa. He was often getting money from his mother and at Pondicherry he was expecting money from his mother but, as the money did not arrive, he sent a cable to her for it. He produced two cables in reply that he received from his mother stating that the money was coming. He then learnt that the Bank in England could not send the money by wire to the Bank in Pondicherry and he at once cabled to his mother that the head office of the Bank in Pondicherry was in Paris. He was then informed that the monies would come by draft and not by cable. He therefore waited but in the meantime bills were being presented to him in a lump and he therefore wrote to the complainant for money. It was not true that he was living on the complainant in Madras. Nor was it true that he suggested to the complainant to go and live in the house in Bombay in which she now resided. He had not heard of that road in his life. From Pondicherry he went to Mysore to meet a planter friend of his. At Mysore he learnt that his friend had gone to his estate and he stayed there for three weeks, when his friend returned and took him to his estate to stay until he had received his money. It was then that the warrant came.

Regarding the charge of calling himself an officer, the accused said he saw nothing wrong in it as he had been an officer once. He had joined the army in 1899 and resigned in October 1904, when he had risen to the rank of a lieutenant.

At this stage, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

MOSLEMS AND THE PRESS ACT.

EFFECT OF RECENT MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

Referring to the recent repressive measures against Mahomedan papers, a "Loyal Mussalman" writes to the Press:—

"Instead of following a reasonable course, the authorities are trying to gag the Press and public speakers, and thereby committing the same fatal error which eight years before resulted in the formation of secret societies and the growth of anarchism among Hindus and Mahrattas much to the discredit of both the rulers and the ruled. The Press Act gag may serve to shut the mouth of public organs and speakers, but it can never stifle feelings and sentiments, and such a remedy only proves worse than the disease itself. With anarchism still remaining uneradicated, and agents of secret societies watching for their opportunities to take in new recruits, I shudder to think what the effect of the present official indiscretions may be upon a yet unsophisticated and traditionally loyal community, whose only fault has been an excessive love for religion. The situation is extremely grave and requires delicate handling, and it is to be hoped that Their Excellencies Lords Hardinge and Carmichael, who have already earned a reputation as liberal and far-sighted statesmen, should rise to the height of the occassion and resolutely set their face against the repetition of a mistaken policy which has largely been responsible for anarchism and lawlessness, and the creation of the unfortunate estrangement between the rulers and the ruled."

MR. JUSTICE CHAUHURI.

CALCUTTA PAPER'S COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—"We hear that Mr. Justice Chaudhury will be confirmed as a Judge of the High Court. Sir Reginald Craddock, we hear, has opposed the confirmation, for the usual reasons which induce the executive opposition to judicial efficiency, but Lord Hardinge has had the sense to overrule this latest attempt to stifle independence among Judges. It is the first time Lord Hardinge has asserted himself since his illness, and we congratulate him on his recovery."

HYDERABAD PREMIERSHIP.

MR. ALI IMAM SPOKEN OF FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The Calcutta papers publish the report that the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam will at the end of his time as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council become Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

PERSIAN UNREST.

THE FIGHT AT BROOJED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Apropos of the fight with the late tribesmen Sir Davood Khan, Persian Consul-General, received the following particulars from the Teheran Foreign Office some time back:—

Two hundred gendarmes were despatched to punish the tribe who have been giving trouble and been responsible for brigandage met the tribesmen at Thanoor, their headquarters village near Broojed. The fighting lasted for five hours, during which about 110 tribesmen were killed and 70 wounded. The gendarmes took 32 prisoners, including several chiefs of the tribe. Since the fight peace and safety have been restored in the Broojed part of the country.

RAILWAY BOARD OFFICIALS.

SUGGESTED EXCLUSION FROM DIRECTORSHIPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Nothing is known here about the successor to the late Mr. Manson as Managing Director of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, although several names been mentioned.

It is, however, interesting to note that, among the many railway questions which will be raised in the Imperial Legislative Council during the cold weather session, it is quite probable that a resolution will be moved urging the Government to debar the high officials of the Railway Board from joining the directorate of Indian railway companies at home on their retirement.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

TO VISIT KASHMIR AND RETURN VIA BOMBAY.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh, left for an autumn tour in Kashmir this morning under the usual salute.

The party after the tour will leave Karachi in the R. I. M. S. Hardinge and will reach Bombay about the 28th November and arrive at Delhi on the 22nd for the cold weather.

The party accompanying includes Brig. Genl. W. E. Peyton, Military Secretary, Major Tate, Surgeon to His Excellency and Capts. Henderson and Bruce, Aides-de-camp.

FOOTBALL AT BANGALORE.

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 29.

The Council of the Bangalore Football Association propose inaugurating a tournament open to all India to be played here next year for a £60 cup. Col. Poore, 7th Hussars, President of the Association, is on the committee appointed to develop the scheme.

PILGRIM ROBBED OF HIS PURSE.

At the Esplanade Poilce Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Ebrahim Mahomed with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 10-8 in cash from the pocket of Mahomedaly Kamarally, a pilgrim on his way to Mecca.

The accused was running way with the purse near Crawford Market, a he was arrested on suspicion by a police Deputy. In the meantime the complainant, who was running after him, came up and indentified the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions.

His Worship sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from and after the 1st of October, 1913, until further notice all tickets for toll issued by the Toll Contractor at the Sion and Mahim Causeways will be checked and punched by the Municipal Toll and Town Duty Inspector at the Port Trust Chowki at either Causeway. Owners or drivers of vehicles are therefore requested not to drive into the City without first showing their tickets to the said Inspector, or if they have paid vehicle tax under Section 180 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 (as modified upto the 1st May, 1912), the bills paid for such tax for the time being.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th Sept., 1913. 0534

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MALARIA.

Weekly return showing places where mosquitoes were found during the last week.

Street.	House No. or Name.	Place where found.
	A WARD.	
Bohra Musjid St.	28-30 common to 32-34.	Well.
Bomanji Street.	52-54.	Well.
Police Court Lane.	5-7, 13-15, 39-41 common to 43-45, and 40.	Well at each-4
Gola Lane.	36-38.	Well.
Bazar Gate St.	56-38.	Well.
Maruti Street.	60, 11 com. to 13, 4-10, 58, 62-64, 66.	Well at each-6
Mint Road.	6 (Market).	Meter box.
Mody Street.	98-100.	Well.
Frere Road.	23.	Well.
Goa Street.	Roadside.	Stormwater catchpits
Mint Road.	108-110.	Well.
Homjee Street.	Roadside.	Stormwater catchpits.
Mody Street.	74-76.	Well.
Bhoiwar Lane.	78-80.	Well.
Nanabhai Lane.	11.	Well.
Barber Lane.	5-7.	Well.
Ghogha Street.	22-26, 36, 41-43 42.	5 Wells.
Pithu Street.	33.	Well.
Parsee Bazar St.	78.	Well.
Dalal Street.	18-20.	Cistern & iron barrels.
Elphinstone Circle.	7.	Antiformicas.
Hammum Street.	43-45.	Wooden tub.
Apollo Street.	87-91.	Wooden casks.
do.	Great Western Hotel.	Fountain and jar.
Apollo Pier Road.	S.R.B.Y.C.	Wooden tub.
Rampart Row.	New Museum.	Cistern.
Junc. of Frere Road and Fort Street.	37.	Roof gutter.
Marine Lines.	21.	Tin box.
1st Marine Street	69-71.	Well.
Marine Lines.	19, & 17.	Old bucket, and old pot.
do.	Behind B.B. & C. I. Ry.	Drain.
Street.	House No. or Name.	Place where found.
Carnegy Road.	2	Gully trap & Kerosene tin box.
European General Hospital.	Fountain & M. tanks.	
Hornby Road.	Klug & Co.	Tin pots.
G. I. P. Railway compound.		Barrels, & ditch.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Carnac Bridge.		Tub.
Hornby Road.	Op: Bhesania shop	Catchpits.
Opposite General Post Office.		Tank.
G. I. P. Railway compound.		M. Tank & Tub.
	D WARD.	
Road.	44-46, 42(5), 2b-3.	Fountain.
Walkeshwar		well, & well & fountain
do.	2-3.	Fountain.
do.	385. Dadyshet Estate P.N. 4	....Well.
"	" " 7	....Tub.
"	" " 11	....Well
do.	451B, 471, 479, 500, 529, 465,-67.	N.Tank, fountain, well, cask, cask, Fountain
do.	8-12, 2-6.	Well & fountain
Banganga.	20.	Well
Little Gibbs Road.	7A. 3.	Tub, Tin box.
Nepean Road.	6-8.	M. Tank.
Gowalia Tank Road	76,72-74, & 86.	Catchpits.
Road.	Near letter post box.	Catchpit.
Nepean Sea Girgaum Back Road.	135-127, 129-131.	Catchpits.
do.	145, 171, 173, 211, 223, 225.	Catchpits.
do.	2 Dubaswady.	Catchpits.
do.	Thakersi Building	Catchpit.
Grant Road.	462.	Tub.
Powalla Street.	Open plot.	Iron drum.
do.	Fuel Depot.	Cask.
Khetwadi 9th Lane.	16-18.	Well.
Chunan Kiln Road.	Open plot.	Pools.
Khetwadi Main Road.	127, 155.	2 M. Tanks, & Well
French Road.	104-106.	Tubs.
Dammer Lane.	28-32.	Tub.
Girgaum Back Road.	198-200.	Catchpits.
do.	234, 266-270.	Catchpits.
Girgaum Back Road.	Y.M.C.A.	Catchpits.
Dammer Lane	6.	Cistern.
Girgaum Road.	586 (1c).	Well.
New Queens Road.	16.	Tub.
Khatwady 3rd Lane.	6-7.	2 tubs.
Sandhurst Road	12, 18.	Tubs.
Altamount Road	7,9A,17B, 19B.	Tub, Tub, Fountain. Tub.
Tardeo Road.	4-5 Jaifulwady.	Well.
Tardeo Road.	512, 514-516, 518A, 522.	Catchpits.
Tardeo Road.	524, 530A.	Catchpits.
	E WARD.	
Victoria Road.	1,	Well, Fountain, & M. Tank.
Parel Road.	12.	Well.
Victoria Road	7.	Barrel.
Mount Road.	30, 28, 3.	2 Wells, Tank M. Dhunk.
Love Lane.	10, 18.	2 wells, 2 wells.
Nesbit Road.	10-18, 33-35.	2 wells, Well, 2 M. Dhunkees

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Large Stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
Ladies' Shoes	Rs. 1-8 to 3-0
Children's Boots	Rs. 1-12 to 3-2
Children's Shoes	Rs. 1-2 to 2-2
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Boots from..	Rs. 5-14
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Shoes from..	Rs. 4-7

Come and see our various other miscellaneous articles.

SUTOR & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WATTS & Co., Calc
Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-mak

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date St
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles,
Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astri
Light-exercise Saddle
Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Ran

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SCIENTIFIC DOGMATISM.

There was a brilliant audience of over two thousand people in the beautiful Central Hall of Birmingham on September 10, to hear Sir Oliver Lodge's much-speculated-over address inaugurating the eighty-third annual meeting of the British Association.

Sir Oliver Lodge's address is likely to provoke at least as keen a dscussion as Sir E. A. Schafer's very different pronouncement on the origin of life made at the Dundee meeting last year. It may be described as an indictment of the scientific spirit of denial, and a challenge to the materialists to prove, once and for all, that nothing can conceivably exist which is not perceptible to the human senses.

The President then delivered his address, which had as its title "Continuity," followed by the motto, "Natura non vincitur nisi parendo." In the course of the address he said:—

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND SCEPTICISM.

Let us ask what, in the main, is the characteristic of the promising though perturbing period in which we live. Different persons would give different answers, but the answer I venture to give is—rapid progress combined with fundamental scepticism. Rapid progress was not characteristic of the latter half of the 19th century—at least not in physics. Fine solid dynamical foundations were laid, and the edifice of knowledge was consolidated; but wholly fresh ground was not being opened up, and totally new buildings were not expected. With the realization of predicted aether waves in 1888, the discovery of X-rays in 1895, spontaneous radio-activity in 1896, and the isolation of the electron in 1898, expectation of further achievement became vivid; and novelties, experimental, theoretical and speculative, have been showered upon us ever since this century began. That is why I speak of rapid progress. I will speak about the fundamental scepticism.

Let me hasten to explain that I do not mean the well-worn and almost antique theme of theological scepticism—that controversy is practically in abeyance just now. At any rate, the major conflict is suspended; the forts behind which the enemy has retreated do not invite attack; the territory now occupied by him is little more than his legitimate province. It is the scientific allies, now, who are waging a more or less invigorating conflict among themselves, with philosophers joining in. Meanwhile the ancient foe is biding his time and hoping that from the struggle something will emerge of benefit to himself. Some positions, he feels, were too hastily abandoned and may, perhaps, be retrieved; or, to put it without metaphor, it seems possible that a few of the things premaurely denied, because asserted on inconclusive evidence, may, after all, in some form or other, have really happened. Thus, the old theological bitterness is mitigated, and a temporizing policy is either advocated or instinctively adopted.

SOME DOMINATING CONTROVERSIES.

To illustrate the nature of the fundamental scientific or philosophic controversies to which I do refer would require almost as many addresses as there are section of the British Association, or, at any rate, as many as there are chief cities in Australia; and perhaps my successor in the chair will continue the theme; but, to exhibit my meaning very briefly, I may cite the kind of dominating controversies now extant, employing as far as possible only a single word in each case so as to emphasize the necessary brevity and insufficiency of the reference. In physiology the conflict ranges round vitalism. In chemistry the debate concerns atomic structure. In biology the dispute is on the laws of inheritance. And besides these major controversies [illegible] is active in other sections. In [illegible]on curricula generally are being [illegible]ed or fundamentally criticised [illegible]lutionary ideas are being pro[illegible]d concerning the advantages [illegible]m for infants. In economic [illegible]l science, or sociology, [illegible] that is not under discus[illegible]roperty alone, nor land [illegible]thing—back to the [illegible]nd the inter-rela[illegible]omen. Lastly, in [illegible]g mathematisciences, "slurred over rather than summed up is Section A," present-day scepticism concerns what, if I had to express it in one word, I should call Continuity. The full meaning of this term will hardly be intelligible without explanation, and I shall discuss it presently.

DEFENCE OF NEWTONIAN MECHANICS.

Not by philosophers only, but by scientific men also, ancient postulates are being pulled up by the roots. Physicists and mathematicians are beginning to consider laws of mechanics hold true everywhere and always, or whether the Newtonian scheme must be replaced by a something more modern, something to which Newton's laws of motion are but an approximation. Indeed, a whole system of non-Newtonian mechanics has been devised, having as its foundation the recently-discovered changes which must occur in bodies moving at speeds nearly comparable with that of light. It turns out, in fact, that both shape and mass are functions of velocity. As the speed increases the mass increases and the shape is distorted, though under ordinary conditions only to an infinitesimal extent. So far I agree; I agree with the statement of fact; but I do not consider it so revolutionary as to overturn Newtonian mechanics. After all, a variation of mass is familiar enough, and it would be a great mistake to say that Newton's second law breaks down merely because mass is not constant. A raindrop is an example of variable mass; or the earth may be, by reason of meteoric dust; or the sun, by reason of radio-activity; or a locomotive, by reason of the emission of steam. In fact, variable masses are the commonest, for friction may abrade any moving body to a miscroscopic extent.

That mass is contant is only an approximation. That mass is equal to ratio of force and acceleration is a definition, and can be absolutely accurate. It holds perfectly even for an electron with a speed near that of light; and it is by means of Newton's second law that the variation of mass with velocity has been experimentally observed and compared with theory.

MORE DISCOVERY, MORE COMPLEXITY.

One thing is very notable, that it is closer and more exact knowledge that has led to the kind of scientific scepticism now referred to; and that the simple laws on which we used to be working were thus simple and discoverable because the full complexity of existence was tempered to our ken by the roughness of our means of observation. Kepler's laws are not accurately true, and if he had had before him all the data now available he could hardly have discovered them. A planet does not really move in an ellipse, but in a kind of hypocycloid, and not accurately in that either. So it is also with Boyle's law and the other simple laws in physical chemistry. Even Van der Waals's generalization of Boyle's law is only a further approximation.

In most parts of physics simplicity has sooner or later to give place to complexity; though certainly I urge that the simple laws were true, and are still true, as far as they go, their inaccuracy being only detected by further real discovery.

FIGHT BETWEEN CONTINUITY AND DISCONTINUITY.

If we had to summarize the main trend of physical controversy at present, I feel inclined to urge that it largely turns on the question as to which way ultimate victory lies in the fight between continuity and discontinuity. On the surface of nature at first we see discontinuity; objects detached and countable. Then we realize the air and other media, and so emphasize continuity and flowing quantities. Then we detect atoms and numerical properties, and discontinuity once more makes its appearance. Then we invent the aether and are impressed with continuity again. But this is not likely to be the end; and what the ultimate end will be, or whether there is an ultimate end is a question difficult to answer.

The modern tendency is to emphasize the discontinuous or atomic character of everything. Matter has long been atomic in the same sense as anthropology is atmoic; the unit of matter is the atom, as the unit of humanity is the individual. Whether men or women or children—they can be counted as so many "souls." And atoms of matter can be counted too.

THE INVASION OF NUMBER INTO UNSUSPECTED REGIONS.

Electricity itself—*i.e.*, electric charge—strangely enough, has proved itself to be atomic. There is a natural unit of electric charge, as suspected by Faraday and Maxwell and named by Johnstone Stoney. Some of the electron's visible effects were studied by Crookes in a vacuum and its weighing and measuring by J. J. Thomson were announced to the British Association meeting at Dover in 1899—a fitting prelude to the 20th century.

Even magnetism has been suspected being atomic, and its hypothetical unit has been named in advance the magneton: but I confess that here I have not been shaken out of the conservative view. We may express all it is an invasion of number into unsuspected regions. Biology may be said to be becoming atmoic. It has long had natural units in the shape of cells and nuclei, and some discontinuity represented by body-boundaries and cell-walls; but now, in its laws of heredity as studied by Mendel, number and discontinuity are strikingly apparent among the reproductive cells, and the varieties of offspring admit of numerical specification and prediction to a surprising extent; while modification by continuous variation, which seemed to be of the essence of Darwinsm, gives place to, or at least is accompanied by, mutation, with finite and considerable and in appearance discontinuous change.

Yet undoubtedly continuity is the backbone of evolution, as taught by all biologists—no artificial boundaries or demarcations between species—a continuous chain of heredity from far below the amoeba up to man. Actual continuity of undying germ-plasm, running through all generations, is taught likewise; though a strange discontinuity between this persistent element and its successive accessory body-plasms—a discontinuity which would convert individual organisms into mere temporary accretions or excretions, with no power of influencing or conveying experience to their generating cells—is advocated by one school.

DISCONTINUITY AND PURE MATHEMATICS.

Discontinuity does not fail to exercise fascination even in pure mathematics. Curves are invented which have no tangent or differential coefficient, curves which consist of a succession of dots or of twists; and the theory of commensurable numbers seems to be exerting a dominance over philosophic mathematical thought as well as over physical problems. And not only these fairly accepted results are prominent, but some more difficult and unexpected theses in the same direction are being propounded and advocated. We had hoped to be honoured by the presence of Professor Planck, whose theory of the *quantum*, or indivisible unit or atom of energy, excites the greatest interest, and by some is thought to hold the field.

IMPORTANCE OF RADIATION.

Why is so much importance attached to radiation? Because it is the best-known and longest-studied link between matter and aether, and the only property we are acquainted with that affects the unmodified great mass of aether alone. Electricity and magnetism are associated with the modifications or singularities called electrons: most phenomena are connected still more directly with matter. Radiation, however, though excited by an accelerated electron, is subsequently let loose in the aether of space, and travels as a definite thing at a measurable and constant pace—independant of everything so long as the aether is free, unmodified and unloaded by matter. Hence radiation has much to teach us, and we have much to learn concerning its nature. How far can the analogy of granular, corpuscular, countable, atomic, discontinuous things be pressed? Ther are those who think it can be pressed very far. But to avoid misunderstanding let me state, for what it may be worth, that I myself am an upholder of *ultimate* continuity and a fervent believer in the aether of space.

PROGRESS IN THE STUDY OF MOLECULES.

One very valid excuse for the prevalent attitude towards discontinuity is the astonishing progress that has been made in actually seeing or almost seeing the molecules, and studying their arrangement and distribution.

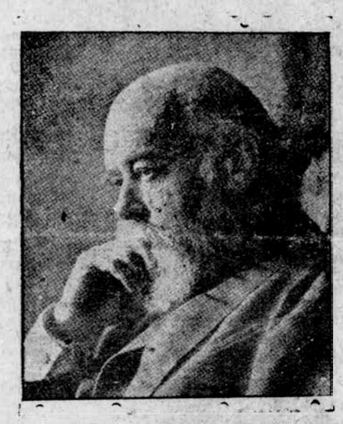
The laws of gases have been found to apply to emulsions and to fine powders in suspension, of which the Brownian movement has long been known. This movement is caused by the orthodox molecular bombardment, and its average amplitude exactly represents the theoretical mean free path calculated from the "molecular weight" of the relatively gigantic particles. The behaving of those microscopically visible masses corresponds closely and quantitatively with what could be predicted for them as fearfully heavy atoms, on the kinetic theory of gases; they may, indeed, be said to constitute a gas with a gram-molecule as high as 200,000 tons; and, what is rather important as well as interesting, they tend visibly to verify the law of equipartition of energy even in so extreme a case, when that law is properly stated and applied.

Still more remarkable—the application of X-rays to display the arrangement of molecules in crystals, and ultimately the arrangement of atoms in molecules, as initiated by Professor Lane with Drs. Friedrich and Knipping, and continued by Professor Bragg and his son and by Dr. Tutton, constitute a series of researches of high interest and promise. By this means many of the theoretical anticipations of our countryman Mr. William Barlow and—working with him—Professor Pope, as well as of those distinguished crystallographers von Groth and von Fedorow, have been confirmed in a striking way.

THE REALITY OF THE AETHER.

Very well then, what about the aether—is that in the same predicament? Is that an abstraction or a mere convention, or is it a concrete physical entity on which we can experiment? Now it has to be freely admitted it is exceedingly difficult to make experiments on the aether. It does not appeal to sense, and we know no means of getting hold of it. The one thing we know metrical about it is the velocity with which it can transmit transverse waves. That is clear and definite, and thereby to my judgment it proves itself a physical agent, not indeed tangible or sensible, but yet concretely real. But it does elude our laboratory grasp. If we rapidly move matter through it, hoping to grip it and move it too, we fail; there is no mechanical connexion. And even if we experiment on light we fail too. So long as transparent matter is moving relatively to us, light can be affected inside that matter; but when matter is relatively stationary to matter; nothing observable takes place, however fast things may be moving, so long as they move together.

Hence arises the idea that motion with respect to aether is meaningless; and the fact that only relative motion of pieces of matter with respect to each other has so far been observed is the foundation of the principle of relativity. It sounds simple enough as thus stated, but in its development it is an ingenious and complicated doctrine embodying surprising consequences which have been worked out by Professor Einstein and his disciples with consummate ingenuity.



SIR OLIVER LODGE, F. R. S., D Sc.
This Year's President of the British Association.

Now the facts are that no motion with reference to the aether alone has ever yet been observed; there are always curious compensating effects which just cancel out the movement-terms and destroy or effectively mask any phenomenon that might otherwise be expected. When matter moves past matter observation can be made; but, even so,no consequent locomotion of aether, outside the actually moving particles can be detected.

MEASUREMENT OF AETHERIAL MOTION.

To detect motion through aether we must use an aetherial process. We may use radiation and try to compare the speeds of light along or across the motion; or we might try to measure the speed, first with the motion and then against it. But how are we to make the comparison? If the time of emission from a distant source is given by a distant clock, that clock must be observed through a telescope—that is, by a beam of light, which is plainly a compensating process. Or the light from a neighbouring source can be sent back to us by a distant mirror, when again there will be compensation. Or the starting of light from a distant terrestrial source may be telegraphed to us, either with a wire or without; but it is the aether that conveys the message in either case, so again there will be compensation. Electricity, magnetism, and light are all effects of the aether. Use cohesion then; have a rod streching from one place to another, and measure that. But cohesion is transmitted by the aether too, if, as believed, it is the universal binding medium. Compensation is likely; compensation can, on the electrical theory of matter, be predicted. Use some action not dependent on aether, then. Very well, where shall we find it?

The fact is we are living in an epoch of some very comprehensive generalizations. The physical discovery of the 20th century, so far, is the electrical theory of matter. This is the great new theory of our time; it was referred to in its philosophical aspect by Mr. Balfour in his presidential address at Cambridge in 1904. We are too near it to able to contemplate it properly; it has still to establish itself and to develop in detail, but I anticipate that in some form or other it will prove true.

DIFFICULTY OF OBSERVING THE AETHER OF SPACE.

It is the extreme omnipresence and uniformity and universal agency of the aether or space that makes it so difficult to observe. To observe anything you must have difference. If all actions at a distance are conducted at the same rate through the aether, the travel of none of them can be observed. Find some thing not conveyed by the aether and there is a chance. But then every physical action is transmitted by the aether, and in every case by means of its transverse or radiation-like activity. Except perhaps gravitation. That may give us a clue some day, but at present we have not been able to detect its speed of transmission at all. No plan has been devised for measuring it. Nothing short of the creation or destruction of matter seems likely to serve; creation or destruction of the gravitational unit, whether it be antatom or an electron or whatever it is. Most likely the unit of weight is an electron, just as the unit of mass is. The principle of relativity, which seeks to replace it, is a principle of negation, a negative proposition, a statement that observation of certain facts can never be made, a denial of any relation between matter and aether, a virtual denial that the aether exists. Whereas if we admit the real changes that go on by reason of rapid motion, a whole field is open for discovery; it is even possible to invest gate changes in shape of an electron—appllingly minute though it is—as it approaches the speed of light; and properties belonging to the aether of space, evasive though it be, cannot lag far behind.

THE FOUNDATION OF MATERIAL CONTINUITY.

Speaking as a physicist I must claim the aether as peculiarly our own domain. The study of molecules we share with the chemist, and matter in its various forms is investigated by all men of science, but a study of the aether of space belongs to physics only. I am not alone in feeling the fascination of this portentous entity. Its curiously elusive and intangible character, combined with its universal and unifying permanence, its apparently infinite extent, its definite and perfect properties, make the aether the most interesting as it by far the largest and most fundamental ingredient in the material cosmos.

it is the uniting and binding medium without which, if a matter could exist at all it could exist only as chaotic and isolated fragments; and it is the universal medium of communication between worlds and particles. And yet it is possible for people to deny its existence, because it is unrelated to any of our senses, except sight—and to that only in an indirect and not easily recognized fashion.

LIMITATION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

I hold that science is incompetent to make comprehensive denials, even about the aether, and that it should not deal in negations; it is strong in affirmations, but nothing based on abstraction ought to presume to deny outside its own region. It often happens that things abstracted from and ignored by one branch of science may be taken into consideration by another.

THE SUPERPHYSICAL ELEMENT IN LIFE.

As is well-known, there are more than a few biologists who, when taking a broad survey of their subject, clearly perceive and teach that, before all the actions of live things are fully explained, some hitherto excluded causes must be postulated. Ever since the time of J. R. Meyer it has been becoming more and more certain that, as regards performance of work, a living thing obeys the laws of physics, like everything else; but undoubtedly it initiates processes and produces results that without it could not have occurred—from a bird's nest to a honeycomb, from a deal box to a warship. The behaviour of a ship firing shot and shell is explicable in terms of energy, but the discrimination which it exercises between friend and foe is not so explicable. There is plenty of physics and chemistry and mechanics about every vital action, but for a complete understanding of it something beyond physical and chemistry is needed. And life introduces an incalculable element. The vagaries of a fire or a cyclone could all be predicted by Laplace's calculator given the initial positions, velocities, and the law of acceleration of the molecules; but no mathematician could calculate the orbit of a common house-fly. A physicist into whose galvanometer a spider had crept would be liable to get phenomena of a kind quite inexplicable, until he discovered the supernatural, *i.e.*, literally superphysical cause. I will risk the assertion that life introduces something incalculable and purposeful amid the laws of physics; it thus distinctly supplements those laws, though it leaves them otherwise precisely as they were and obeys them all.

We see only its effect, we do not see life itself. Conversion of inorganic into organic is effected always by living organisms. The conversion under those conditions certainly occurs, and the process may be studied. Life appears necessary to the conversion, which clearly takes place under the guidance of life, though in itself it is a physical and chemical process. Many laboratory conversions take place under the guidance of life, and, but for the experimonter, would not have occurred.

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION.

Scientific men are hostile to superstitions, and rightly so, for a great many popular superstitions are both annoying and contemptible; yet occasionally the term may be wrongly applied to practice of which the theory is unknown. To a superficial observer some of the practices of biologists themselves must appear grossly superstitious. To combat malaria Sir Ronald Ross does not indeed erect an altar; no, he oils a pond—making libation to its presiding genii. What can be more ludicrous than the curious and evidently savage ritual, insisted on by United States officers, at that hygienically splendid achievement the Panama Canal—the ritual of punching a hole in every discarded tin, with the object of keeping off disease! What more absurd, again—in superficial appearance—than the practice of burning or poisoning a soil to make it extra fertile! What appears to be quite certain is that there can be no terrestrial manifestation of life without matter. Hence naturally they say, or they approve such sayings as, "I discern in matter the promise and potency of all forms of life." Of all terrestrial manifestations of life, certainly. How else could it manifest itself save through matter? "I detect nothing in the organism but the laws of chemistry and physics," it is said. Very well: naturally enough. That is what they are after; they are studying the physical and chemical aspects or manifestations of life. But life itself—life and mind and consciousness—they are not studying, and they exclude them from their purview. Matter is what appeals to our senses here and now; materialism is appropriate to the material world; not as a philosophy, but as a working creed, as a proximate, an immediate formula for guiding research. Everything beyond that belongs to another region, and must be reached by other methods. To explain the psychical in terms of physics and chemistry is simply impossible; hence there is a tendency to deny its existence, save as an epiphenomenon. But all such philosophizing is unjustified, and is really bad metaphysics.

LIFE AND MIND.

But although life and mind may be excluded from physiology, they are not excluded from science. Of course not. It is not reasonable to say that things necessarily elude investigation merely because we do not knock against them. Yet the mistake is sometimes made. The aether makes no appeal to sense, therefore some are beginning to say that it does not exist. Mind is occasionally put into the same predicament. Life is not detected in the laboratory, save in its physical and chemical manifestations; but we may have to admit that it guides processes nevertheless. It may be called a catalytic agent. To understand the action of life itself, the simplest plan is not to think of a microscopic organism, or any unfamiliar animal, but to make use of our own experience as living beings. Any positive instance serves to steam a comprehensive denial; and if the reality of mind and guidance and plan is denied because they make no appeal to sense, then think how the world would appear to an observer to whom the existence of men was unknown and undiscoverable, while yet all the laws and activities of nature went on as they do now. Suppose then, that *man* made no appeal to the senses of an observer of this planet. Suppose an outside observer could see all the events occurring in the world, save only that he could not see animals or men. He would describe what he saw much as we have to describe the activities initiated by life.

Or let him look at the Nile, and recognize the meritorious character of that river in promoting the growth of vegetation in the desert. Then let him see a kind of untoward crystalization growing across and beginning to dam the beneficent stream. Blocks fly to their places by some kind of polar forces; "we cannot doubt" that it is by helio or other tropism. There is no need to go outside the laws of mechanics and physics, there is no difficulty about supply of energy—none whatever—materials in tin cans are consumed which amply account for all the energy; and all the laws of physics are obeyed. The absence of any design, too, is manifest; for the effect of the structure is to flood an area up-stream which might have been useful, and to submerge a structure of some beauty; while down stream its effect is likely to be worse, for it would block the course of the river and waste it on the desert, were it not that fortunately some leaks develop and a sufficient supply still goes down—goes down in fact more equably than before; so that the ultimate result is vegetation, and simulates intention.

THE EVIDENCE OF DESIGN.

If told concerning either of these structures that an engineer, a designer in London, called Benjamin Baker, had anything to do with it, the idea would be preposterous. One conclusive argument is final against such a superstitious hypothesis—he is not there, and a thing plainly cannot act where it is not. But although with our greater advantages, per[illegible] that the right solution for such observer would be the recognit[illegible] some unknown agency or agen[illegible] must be admitted that an ex[illegible] in terms of a vague entity [illegible] force would be useless, and [illegible] so worded as to be mislead[illegible] as a statement in terms [illegible] and physics could be cle[illegible] and true as far as it w[illegible] must necessarily be in[illegible] note that what we [illegible] understood cases i[illegible] mind and matter; [illegible] epiphenomenalism [illegible] ed or difficult. [illegible] utilization of t[illegible] and energy b[illegible] the mind, a[illegible] guided by a[illegible] said, this i[illegible] there is t[illegible] the fille[illegible] and und[illegible] we kno[illegible] guided to quote this as though it could simulate an automatic process.

Not at all, say the extreme school of biologists whom I am criticizing, or ought to say if they were consistent, there is nothing but chemistry and physics at work anywhere; and the mental activity apparently demonstrated by those structures is only an illusion, an epiphenomenon; the laws of chemistry and physics are supreme, and they are sufficient to account for everything! Well, they account for things up to point; they account in part for the colour of a sunset, for the majesty of a mountain peak, for the glory of animate existence. But do they account for everything completely? Do they account for our own feeling of joy and exaltation, for our sense of beauty, for the manifest beauty existing throughout nature? Do not these things suggest something higher and nobler and more joyous, something for the sake of which all the struggle for existence goes on?

DEEPER MEANINGS IN NATURAL OBJECTS.

Surely there must be a deeper meaning involved in natural objects. Orthodox explanations are only partial, though true as far as they go. When we examine each particoloured pinnule in a peacock's tail, or hair in a zebra's hide, and realize that the varying shades on each are so placed as to contribute to the general design and pattern, it becomes exceedingly difficult to explain how this organized cooperation of parts, this harmonious distribution of pigment cells, has come about on merely mechanical principles. It would be as easy to explain the sprouting of the cantilevers of the Forth Bridge from its piers, or the flocking of the stones of the Nile Dam by chemiotaxis. Flowers attract insects for fertilization; and fruit tempts animals to eat it in order to carry seeds. But these explanations cannot be final. We have still to explain the insects. So much beauty cannot be necessary merely to attract their attention. We have further to explain this competitive striving towards life. Why do things struggle to exist? Surely the effort must have some significance, the development some aim. We thus reach the problem of existence itself, and the meaning of evolution.

The mechanism whereby existence entrenches itself is manifest, or at least has been to a large extent discovered. Natural selection is a *vera causa*, so far as it goes; but if so much beauty is necessary for insects, what about the beauty of a landscape or of clouds? What utilitarian object do those subserve? Beauty in general is not taken into account by science. Very well, that may be all right, but it exists nevertheless.

Superficially and physically we are very limited. Our sense organs are adapted to the observation of matter; and nothing else directly appeals to us. Our nerve-muscle-system is adapted to the production of motion in matter, in desired ways; and nothing else in the material world can we accomplish. Our brain and nerve systems connect us with the rest of the physical world. Our senses give us information about the movements and arrangements of matter. Our muscles enable us to produce changes in those distributions. That is our equipment for human life; and human history is a record of what we have done with these parsimonious privileges.

TEMPORAL CONTINUITY IN EVOLUTION.

But if we have learnt from science that evolution is real, we have learnt a great deal. I must not venture to philosophize, but certainly from the point of view of science evolution is not an illusion; surely the universe progresses in time. Time and space and matter are abstractions, but are none the less real; they are data given by experience, and time is the keystone of evolution.

Existence is like the output from a loom. The pattern, the design for the weaving, is in some sort "there" already; but whereas our looms are mere machines, once the guiding cards have been fed into them, the Loom of Time is complicated by a multitude of free agents who can modify the web, making the product more beautiful or more ugly according as they are in harmony or disharmony with the general scheme. I venture to maintain that manifest imperfections are thus accounted for, and that freedom could be given on no other terms, nor at any less cost. The ability thus to work for weal or woe is no illusion; it is a reality, a responsible power which conscious against possess; wherefore the resulting fabric is not something preordained and inexorable, though by wide knowledge of character it may be inferred. Nothing is inexorable except the uniform progress of time; the cloth must be woven, but the pattern is not wholly fixed and mechanically calculable.

Where inorganic matter alone is [illegible]oncerned, there everything is deter[illegible]ed. Whe[illegible] full conscio[illegible]

R OLIVER LODGE'S PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

(Continued from Page 10).

hings are as they are, whether we nd them out or not, and if we make sh and false statements, posterity ill detect us—if posterity ever troules its head about us.

Although I am speaking *ex cathedra* s one of the representatives of orhodox science, I will not shrink from personal note summarizing the reult on my own mind of 30 years' exerience of psychical research, begun without predilection—indeed, with the sual hostile prejudice. This is not he place to enter into details or to discuss facts scorned by orthodox cience, but I cannot help remembering that an utterance from this chair is no ephemeral production, for it remains to be criticized by generations yet unborn, whose knowledge must inevitably be fuller and wider than our own. Your president, therefore, should not be completely bound by the shackles of present-day orthodoxy, nor limited to beliefs fashionable at the time.

"PERSONALITY PERSISTS BEYOND BODILY DEATH."

In justice to myself and my coworkers I must risk annoying my present hearers, not only by leaving on record our conviction that occurrences ow regarded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science carefully and persistently applied, but by going further ne saying, with the utmost brevity, hat already the facts so examined ave convinced me that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter by which alone hey can manifest themselves here and ow, and that personality persists beyond bodily death. The evidence to my mind goes to prove that discarnate intelligence, under certain conditions, may interact with us on the material lane, thus indirectly coming within our scientific ken; and that gradually we may hope to attain some understanding of the nature of a larger perhaps etherial, existence and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm. A body of responsible investigators has even now landed on the treacherous but promising shores of an new continent.

PROPHETS OF A NEW ERA.

Many scientific men still feel in agnacious mood towards theology, because of the exaggerated dogmas in which our predecessors entrenched and overcame in those past. They had to struggle for freedom to hold truth in their own way; but the struggle was a miserable necessity and has left some evil effects. And one of them is this lack of sympathy, this occasional hostility, to other more spiritual forms of truth. We cannot really and seriously suppose that truth began to arrive on this planet a few centuries ago. The pre-scientific insight of genius—of poets and prophets and saints—was of supreme value, and the access of those inspired seers to the heart of the universe was profound. But the camp followers, the scribes and Pharisees, by whatever name they may be called, had no such insight, only a various or a foolish obstinacy; and the prophets of a new era were stoned.

Genuine religion has its roots deep down in the heart of humanity and in the reality of things. It is not surprising that by our methods we fail to grasp it; the actions of the Deity make no appeal to any special sense, only a universal appeal, and our methods are, as we know, incompetent to detect complete uniformity. There is a principle of relativity here, and unless we encounter flaw or jar or change, nothing in us responds; we are deaf and blind, therefore, to the immanent grandeur around us, unless we have insight enough to recognize in the woven fabric of existence, flowing steadily from the loom in an infinite progress towards perfection, the ever-growing garment of a transcendent God.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND BIRMINGHAM.

The Lord Mayor moved a vote of nks to the President for his dress, and extended a hearty welme to the members of the Associaon on behalf the citizens of Birmham.

Sir J. Larmor, who seconded the tion, spoke of the valuable work Sir ver Lodge had done for the British sociation, and said it was not remarkable that his presidency had tracted such a distinguished company of scientific men. Sir Oliver dge had rendered great services to e University of Birmingham, but in at great city before Sir Oliver Lodge ame the people and the nation at large owed very much to the great statesman who had done so much for political science both in its civic aspect and in guiding the nation to a higher view of public policy. He believed one of his greater achievements had been his success, in company with his colleagues in the city, in inspiring the citizens with the doctrine that mere wealth was not the chief aim, that the enthronement of the intellect was necessary.

The vote of thanks was carried.

It was announced that at 6 o'clock that the total number of members and associates present at the meeting was 2,506.

The Hon. Treasurer announced that he had received a letter from Sir J. Caird enclosing a cheque for £1,000 for the use of the British Association. Sir J. Caird last year gave a cheque for £10,000.

MEETING PLACE FOR 1915.

At a meeting of the General Committee this afternoon an invitation received from the city of Manchester to hold the 1915 meeting in that place was cordially accepted. Next year's meeting is to be held in Australia.

MENTAL DOCTOR ACQUITTED.

CHEERED AND CHAIRED OUT OF COURT.

An extraordinary scene of enthusiasm quite dramatic in its effect, brought to an abrupt close the trial of the Barnes mental doctor, Henry Thomas Hamilton, at the Old Bailey on September 11, says the "Daily News."

The doctor was accused, on the evidence of three or four nurses, of ill-treating two patients at his home, Essex House, Barnes, the patients being an elderly lady and a 19-year-old girl. He denied all the charges, going into them in detail in his evidence on the previous day. Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C., declared in his speech for the defence that the doctor was the victim of a conspiracy and that the story of the nurses was a "tissue of falsehoods."

After hearing further evidence for the defence yesterday, the jury said they would like a witness as to the character of Nurse O'Brien.

The Recorder said evidence of that kind could not be given, as the nurse was not on her trial. "If you think that the case for the prosecution has not been made out," he added, "that does not necessarily imply that you have come to any conclusion with regard to Nurse O'Brien. All you have to determine is whether the prosecution have made out the case of the Crown."

The jury then consulted together for a few minutes, and finally the foreman declared: "The Crown have not made out their case."

This announcement was followed by scene probably unequalled in the annals of the Old Bailey. Men and women jumped to their feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and cheering wildly. It was some moments before the ushers could be heard shouting for silence, and then the Recorder said angrily: "Let the Court be cleared! It is a disgraceful exhibition." He formally ordered the accused to be discharged.

SONGS, CHEERS, AND TEARS.

In the meantime the defendant had broken down, and his wife, who was also crying quietly, had to be assisted from the Court. The crowd flocked into the great central hall, and when Dr. Hamilton, his eyes streaming with tears, appeared outside, he was mobbed by his enthusiastic friends.

A band of medical students hoisted him shoulder high, and cheering loudly and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow" carried him in triumph up and down the hall and into the street.

At the outset of the day's proceedings the jury abruptly disposed of one part of the case—the charges under the Lunacy Act—by announcing that they were quite satisfied that the younger patient was not certifiable as a lunatic at the time she was in the charge of Dr. Hamilton.

The Recorder pointed out that the counts relating to the old lady were not affected, but the question as it related to "Reda" (the girl) was reduced to one of common assault.

Dr. Chambers, of Cavendish square, the medical attendant of the older patient, Miss Hickson, and one of the gentlemen appointed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to certify lunatics, declared that in the four years he had attended the old lady no complaints had ever been made to him as to her treatment and he had never seen any bruises upon her.

He always considered Dr. Hamilton a kind and humane man; had never had any suspicion of anything else, and had heard that he had done a lot of good work amongst the poor in Barnes.

A procession of witness followed in the witness-box to speak to Dr. Hamilton's high reputation for kindness and good feeling. They included persons who had frequently visited at Essex House and others who had had patients under the doctor's charge. Finally members of the staff gave evidence in support of the defendant's denials of the charges, and the case ended in the manner already described.

SOLDIERS AS FILM MAKERS.

Attention having been called to the fact that a squadron of 12th Lancers were used in the manufacture of a cinematograph film at Irthlingborough, the Secretary for War has written to Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., as follows:—

"I am informed that a sum of money was received by the regiment in consideration of the services rendered, and that part of the sum so received was paid to the men who took part, the remainder being kept in hand as prize money for the men in competitions for skill at arms, boxing, and swimming. Although the display was not a public one, I do not regard the use of troops for such purposes as desirable, and those concerned have been so informed.

GOWNS AS THIN AS COBWEBS.

New York has discovered a new dress material thinner and flimsier than anything that has ever been produced before. Pina cloth, as it is called, is made partly of silk and partly of pineapple fibre. Certainly no one could accuse it of "warmth"—on the contrary, it is stated to be more transparent even than ninon. So thin is it that dresses made from Pina are called cobweb gowns.

"Pina has certainly not so far arrived in London," said an official at Selfridge's in mail week to a "Standard" representative. "Indeed, I have not even heard of its existence. Ninon, which is extremely thin, is very popular here at present. It is printed with charming patterns, and sells at from 2s. to about £2 a yard. It is used over satin. The colours of the two materials are chosen so as to blend, and a shot effect is sometimes introduced. This Pina cloth could hardly be durable if it is any thinner than ninon."

PRICE OF CIVILISATION.

TWO DARK PICTURES OF AFRICA

Two dark pictures of the price which Africa is paying for civilisation have just been drawn—one by Sir Rider Haggard of the Zulus, and another by Rev. Norman Maclean of the natives in British East Africa.

Sir Rider Haggard, writing to the "Times" says:

"It is over 30 years since last I saw the shores of South Africa, though all being well my official duty will ere long take me there again. From what I hear and read, I fear since my time civilisation has been hard at work among these peoples. Thus the Zulus who fought us at Isandhlwana had their vices; bloodthirstiness, superstition, and cruelty in war, for instance. But they also had many virtues, such as courage, loyalty, and freedom from meanness or vulgarity.

"Again, in the seventies I never heard of an assault upon a white woman by a Kaffir. Now that tale is often told. A while ago a white man shot a Kaffir who had insulted his daughter. Under the dead man's pillow in his hut was found an indecent photograph, or so it was reported. It is permissible to wonder with whom lies the greater blame, the ignorant savage or the makers and vendors of this abominable thing. Gin and vile pictures do not emanate from native manufactories. I do not know that I can better emphasise my point than by quoting a few lines from an introductory letter to a recently published Zulu tale of mine, addressed to Mr. James Stuart:

EVERYTHING CHANGED.

"'Now everything is changed, or so I hear, and doubtless in the balance this is best. Still, we may wonder what are the thoughts that pass through the mind of some ancient warrior of Chaka's or Dingaan's time as he sees himself crouched on the ground, for example, where once stood the Royal kraal, Duguza, and watches men and women of the Zulu blood passing homeward from the cities or the mines, bemused, some of them, with the white man's smuggled liquor, grotesque in the white man's cast-off garments, hiding, perhaps, in their blankets examples of the white man's doubtful photographs—and then shuts his sunken eyes and remembers the plumed and kilted regiments making that same ground shake as, with a thunder of salute, line upon line, company upon company, they rushed out to battle.'

"One word more. For good or ill civilisation is sowing its seeds among these black races, and it must therefore be prepared to reap their harvest in due season. To my mind the great question of the future in Southern [illegible] many suppose, that of the political dominance of Englishman or Boer, but of the inevitable though, let us hope, far-off struggle for practical supremacy between the white blood and the black."

Rev. Norman Maclean's picture appears in the "Scotsman."

The tyre of his motor car burst while riding in British East Africa.

BY-PRODUCT OF FORCED LABOUR.

"While we sat waiting, a native girl came running to the missionary and said, 'There is a dead man in the bush there.' A few steps from the road, veiled by a stunted bush, he lay there on his side, his palm under his head, the road blanket in a heap by his side a cloud of flies and insects buzzing round him beginning their banquet. When the night came the hyenas would finish the work. For no Kikuyu will ever touch or bury the dead. And yet he lies here, manifestly returning from some work. How came it? Well, I hate to use the word; I would not, if I could avoid it; but I sadly fear that this man lying dead here, whose bones will to-night be picked clean by the hyenas, is, in his death, a by-product of Forced Labour.

"What! Forced Labour! under the British flag, that symbol of freedom! In the territory of an Empire that freed the world's slaves—it is impossible. If this were Portuguese hinterland I could believe it; but this is the latest and, in its own mind destined to be among the greatest provinces of the British Empire, and to speak of Forced Labour there is but a baseless slander.

WORKMEN WANTED.

"If the tide of civilisation is to scatter its blessings over this land, then channels must be made along which the tide will flow. And channels cannot be made without workmen. Roads have to be made. Government houses to be built, swamps to be bridged, the bush to be cleared, the ground to be broken up, harvests to be reaped—and all that cries out for workmen. Wherever the British go, there *the word work acquires a new significance*. And these races know not what the word means.

"They will not work. If the white man could himself bend his back to the toil, he would do it. But the vertical sunrays prevent that. What, then, is to be done? Under the British flag there cannot be forced labour; that would be only slavery under a new guise. The position is of the most difficult. It is here that the genius of the British for development and government manifests itself. They have reconstituted the power of the chiefs; where there were no chiefs they were created. And the Government send word to the chief that they want on a certain day so many men for work. And on that day the full complement must be there. The chief compels the men to go. If a man refuses, his sheep are taken as a fine. And thus the work goes on.

THE RESULT IS—

"If this labour were regular, were a recognised part of the Protectorate organisation there would be ample provision made for the workers; care would be taken that they return safely home. But as it is, they are treated as voluntary workers; they get their fair wages justly, and there the responsibility ends. And the result is that *they sleep on the way by the borders of swamps; that, after they return home, 'in many hundreds of instances all that remains of the native is a corpse in the bush awaiting the hyena's visit.'* It is on this Fort Hall road that the workmen become infected with fever returning home.

"'Porters returning home from Government *safaries*, from settlers' farms, from missionaries' *safaries*, from native trading expeditions, have all been found to be infected, and on practically every gang a certain percentage dies as the result of this infection. I have known the percentage of deaths to be as high as 80 and 90 per cent. on some gangs.'

"Thus the evidence of Dr. Philip before the Labour Commission as reported in the local Press. Civilisation marches to its triumph stepping on the heaped-up bodies of the slain. The dead man in the bush, then, has only stumbled beneath the march of its feet. And after all he was of little value. He knew nothing could do nothing except wield a hoe unwillingly, and to him the earth was flat and meaningless. Ah! but was he to himself, as he dimly knew himself, full of the intensest self-realisation, capable of love and laughter, terror and tears, thrilling throbbing with inarticulate emotion and life's desires. To us so little; to himself so great; and what to the Unseen? But to him it is over now. He unfortunately stumbled among the feet of the marching host.

TOO GREAT A PRICE.

"When one considers the benefits which we have conferred on the natives of British East Africa, one does not feel quite so sure that they are worth so great a price—the coin of forced labour. That in any shape or form forced labour should be a part of British rule is a matter that must cause concern. If it be necessary, it ought to be regularised and safeguarded.

"If the price of civilisation be forced labour then the price is too great. The Kikuyu would be better without such a civilisation," concludes Mr. Maclean.

Aids Digestion—Prevents Indigestion.

O.T.

O.T. is a true digestive, and really does what liqueurs are supposed to do, namely, Aid Digestion. It is the only liqueur in the world without alcohol, and thus is most suitable for ladies and those averse to spirituous drinks. As a preventive and remedy for Indigestion, **O.T.** is favourably known to thousands of people in all countries.

A Stimulant as Satisfactory as Alcohol

A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.

Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage, and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

Gold Seal — British Analytical Control

Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909

Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

The More you Drink O.T. the Better you like it!

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

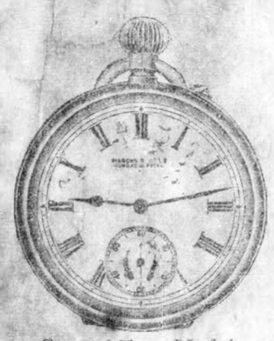
O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

Lemonade, Soda, Mineral Waters, etc.	Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines—
Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing—lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.	improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.

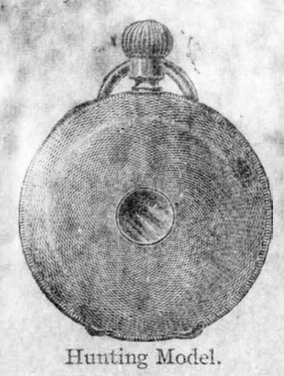
Ale, Beer, Stout—gives fine nip, takes off heaviness and filling effect.

Water (Hot or Cold)—gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.

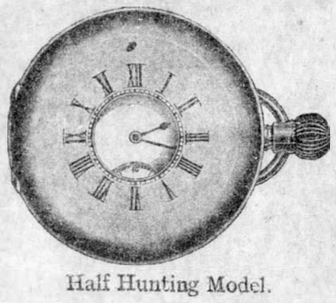
WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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